

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, February 12, 1909.

Abraham Lincoln

IT HAS BEEN SAID of Lincoln that he lived as he did because he was what he was. He possessed not a new attribute, not a new grace, not a new virtue; but the attributes, graces and virtues that are of God and are eternal were combined in him to such a degree that the eloquence which his career has inspired and compelled through nearly half a century has vainly essayed to grasp the weight and measure of his manhood and his mission. "Goodness and intelligence united in him," said Phillips Brooks in April, 1865, "to make the best of wisdom. The more we see of events the less we come to believe in any fate or destiny save the destiny of character." "He was one of God's elect," said Henry Watterson a generation later, "and not in any manner a creature of circumstance or accident." "He was born to save his country and to serve humanity," says one; "Providence designed from the beginning that he should rescue Freedom from the clutches of her enemies," says another. And in chorus all unite in the declaration that greater than any affection that possessed his affectionate nature, greater even than his love of country, was his love of his fellow man.

The life, the career, the name, the memory of Abraham Lincoln stand for more than can be expressed in any tribute that may be paid to him. The forces that fashioned his character, that shaped his course, that mapped out his work; the intelligence that guided him through four darkened years; the power that moved his lips and pen—these were divine, and any eulogy we may offer in his praise, any monument we may erect in his honor, any memorial we may raise in commemoration of his achievements, which does not first of all recognize in his life and career divine purpose and direction will be meaningless and hollow.

In the larger, deeper, truer sense, Abraham Lincoln is not dead. He lives today in the consciousness and in the hearts of his fellow men the world over as surely as do those things for which he stood and we who would do reverence to him will do it best by first doing reverence to the Power which gave him the wisdom and strength and the love to perform his task, by dedicating ourselves to the holy purposes to which he pledged us at Gettysburg, and by emerging from this hallowed anniversary with a determination to face our duties and our responsibilities as he did—

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

ANY ONE who has maintained even a slight acquaintance with the pure food movement will readily recall the fact that much serious discussion resulted in the early stage of this reform over the question: How long a period must elapse since its laying before an egg ceases to be fresh?

Testimony to the effect that eggs marked "fresh" had been from time immemorial exhibited in grocers' windows for anywhere from four weeks to four months, and that the "fresh eggs" sign is the only one known, or at least recognized, in the egg trade, served to precipitate this discussion. During its progress, it will also be remembered, evidence was adduced to the effect that the egg of commerce is always and invariably fresh while it remains unsold, and that some of the most pronounced champions of the time-honored system under which the traffic in eggs is carried on insisted that to call an egg stale because of the length of time that had elapsed since it first appeared on the market would be as unjust, and as ridiculous, as to place an age limit upon spring chickens.

At first the egg-consuming public was indisposed to take this controversy seriously. Eggs, soft and hard boiled, fried, dropped, scrambled, with ham, or on toast, tasted about as well as they ever had to the average man, and he could not be induced to enter into the spirit of the pure food agitation. Consequently he was unprepared for it when the revelation came that eggs on the market and commanding all the way from forty-five to fifty cents a dozen had been in cold storage since 1893.

Momentarily there was a widespread revulsion of popular sentiment on the egg question. People who previously had been careless or confident became anxious and suspicious, and thousands who up to this time had been content to live in flats, or apartments, as the case may be, began to turn their attention to the suburbs, where they could have their own back yards, their own chicken coops and fresh eggs.

But as time passed on the feeling of uneasiness subsided, and the average person was again ordering eggs with his or her wonted disregard of when, how or where the egg had been ushered into this world. And this was just as well. Indeed, coming down to date, this was fortunate, because nothing can disturb the public mind in this connection now. No, not even the news from Rome with regard to the discoveries just made in the ruins of the Janiculum, and which tell of the unearthing of a bronze statue of Kronos "around which were eggs in a perfect state of preservation." A few years ago, or previous to the beginning of the pure food agitation, such intelligence as this would have been received with incredulity. Now people in general will accept it as a matter of course. Such is the power of education.

"Non-Stop" Telegraphy

THE ordinary man who walks into a public telegraph office, and writes out a message to be sent to the limits of the earth, never stops to devote another thought to the matter unless it be a growl at the cost. The arrangements, however, for the establishment of a direct telegraphic service between London and Calcutta, a distance of 6900 miles, without any intermediate retransmissions, which have recently been perfected are a revelation of what such a service entails. Starting from London the cable runs under two hundred miles of the North sea. Landed in Germany the line crosses that country, passes through Russia, skirts the Black sea, and after having traversed thousands of miles of

They Date Back to Ancient Rome

desert and forest, and been carried over the great mountain chains, arrives in Teheran. On the way it passes Tabriz, the centre of the revolutionary movement in Persia. The word "passes" is literally accurate, for a special line had to be constructed round the town to avoid the constant severance of wires caused by firing in the streets, though both sides seem to have done their best to prevent as much damage as possible. On leaving Teheran the line enters India, by way of Beluchistan, and continues through Karachi to Calcutta. On its journey it passes through every conceivable condition of climate, and has to be protected against the utmost extremes of heat and cold as well as the fogs of the Black sea district, and yet people think that cable rates are extravagant.

Roosevelt and Africa

THE POSSIBILITY that the President may have more than a casual interest in Africa is a good deal gossiped among people who have been cognizant of some of his preparations for the journey. It is known that Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, descendant of Solomon, who sent the pair of lions to the White House which were subsequently turned over to the Washington Zoological Garden, has invited Theodore Roosevelt, for whom he has an ardent admiration, to be his guest while in Africa. Menelik is in some respects one of the most interesting rulers of the world, and though the friends of the President are saying it seems improbable he will be able to accept the invitation on account of the route and time schedule of his journey, there are nevertheless indications to one having a knowledge of the country and its interesting problems, that these friends may be mistaken.

One of the men with whom the President is said to have conferred frequently concerning the African trip is J. S. Leigh Hunt. The name, Leigh Hunt, suggests a volume of possibilities as to the real interests of Theodore Roosevelt's jungle hunt. The American multi-millionaire who made one fortune in Korea and is making another in the Soudan through the culture of cotton, is a comparatively near neighbor to the Abyssinian emperor. It may be possible that both Menelik and Hunt will have something better to show Mr. Roosevelt in Africa than tigers or lions or other big game.

When Leigh Hunt went to Egypt a few years ago it was not with any intention of becoming interested in England's engineering feats for the irrigation of Egypt and the Soudan. Millions of pounds sterling were being spent for dams, canals, viaducts, locks and basins to husband and distribute the precious waters of the Nile. The great Assouan and other works of the Upper Nile region at once spelled to Hunt's imagination cotton culture. It was a little after the cotton panic, and England was discouraged at the outlook for its weaving industries. Hunt went to England, secured enormous capital and a grant of 50,000 acres of land. He has since been busy building a great and prosperous industry in the Soudan.

May not the next development of Mr. Roosevelt's many sided genius be presented to the world in the form of exact knowledge on the subject of irrigation engineering? There is a great American desert to be reclaimed which may present as marvelous an opportunity for the culture of cotton as did the Soudan. Admirers of Mr. Roosevelt have sometimes felt a slight disappointment in their hero's apparent intention of abandoning himself to pleasure after the cares of the presidency, but it is more than possible he intends to again surprise his critics.

A UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA SENIOR has made the discovery that there is one sentence in the English language which may be spoken but cannot be intelligently written. Here is the sentence as nearly as it can be put: "There are three twos in the English language." Now, his point is that this does not convey a definite idea. For example, do you mean to say when you say it that there are three twos, three twos or three twos in the English language? How will you make yourself clear in this regard? There is no way in which you can do it unless you go into the matter extensively and say: "There are three twos in the English language, and there are three twos, and there are, also, three twos." If this will not clear up the matter it will be best, perhaps, to let it go.

TODAY IS THE centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin, who was born on the 12th of February, 1809. It is also, curiously enough, the 50th anniversary of the publication of the most famous of his books, the "Origin of Species."

Every one knows the story of the simultaneous discovery of the theory of evolution by Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace and the man whose name has become a synonym for it. Darwin lies buried beside Newton in Westminster Abbey, but Dr. Russel Wallace has lived to write its jubilee appreciation in the "Contemporary Review." So far from being a song of rejoicing that appreciation is rather in the nature of a defense. It is, in short, in the nature of a protest against the ever increasing sense of the inadequacy of Darwin's theory. "The general public," he writes, "are being told that Darwinism is played out"; * * * and "the public, ever ready to accept new things in science, believes these statements." Such a criticism is really not very convincing. The general public has never had anything more than the haziest idea of what Darwin taught. So far as it can be said to have accepted the theory of evolution, it accepted it mainly on the authority of the brilliant body of natural scientists who rallied to the support of Darwin, notably of Huxley, whose capacity for putting a complicated theory in a lucid way was unsurpassable. The general public gave a general assent to something it did not in the least understand, and if it is changing its opinion now, it is merely because a new natural scientific wind is pressing on a structure whose foundations were always laid in the sand.

The truth is that the weakness of the Darwinian theory, like that of every other theory of natural science, lies in the fact that it deals solely with physical phenomena and leaves causation severely alone. This very weakness proved to be the strength which reconciled the churches to it. For immediately the churches discovered that it was possible to accept evolution as God's way of working out the scheme of creation they decided to bury the hatchet. It is this hopelessly unscientific determination to confine natural science to the examination of secondary causes, while declaring primary causes to be in the domain of assumptions, which causes the instability of opinion to which Dr. Russel Wallace refers. It is really just as sane as it would be for a plumber to insist on burning pastilles in order to destroy a gas escape. Science is, and must be, the demonstration of an understanding not of secondary or even primary causes, but of the one First Cause.

Darwin

ONE OF THE remarkable things in looking at the Panama question is that the digging of the canal is not the one big problem, but that the lifting of common living through rational processes to higher levels is also of commensurate importance. Hundreds of American women and children have gone fearlessly to live with husbands and fathers in Panama in order to help make comfortable homes and American ideals of civilization are revolutionizing life there just as the jungle, the swamp, the shallow, crooked river are being utilized through American ideals in engineering.

Domestic civilization there is by no means entirely the result of masculine activities and forethought for the comfort of employees. A good measure of the successful home making in that tropical region is due to the machinery of women's clubs which seem in the act of demonstrating their reason for being by loving and intelligent service. Miss Helen Varriack Boswell is said to have organized the isolated groups of women and then to have federated the local groups. Thus she has brought the women in touch with each other in the various settlements and the common endeavor is to reach all, even those who remain without the organizations.

And this is how they do it. At the meetings they discuss the needs of Gatun, maybe, or the slum work of Colon. Community life is also intelligently handled, the unmarried men always being taken into consideration. They do not neglect educational matters and how to bring about a better understanding between teachers and mothers is one of the subjects discussed, while the high school needs of the youngsters are provided for. They have organized a humane society to look after the welfare of dumb animals, and groups are formed for horticulture and the beautifying of homes by the cultivation of gardens. They have special committees to look after cases of destitution, and besides all these interests the women are studying Spanish and isthmian history. It seems cheerfully certain that home life will not languish in a region as well mothered as this.

The Congo

THE RUBBER TRADE of the Congo territory is fast developing into as great a scandal as the old ivory trade. In spite of innumerable promises and reforms on paper without number, the old abuses go steadily on. The report of the Congo Reform Association, which has recently been issued, and the various consular reports, are about as unpleasant reading as any one could desire. It makes it perfectly clear that the change from the old Congo administration to the Belgian government is one in name rather than in policy. The agents of the state are showing no more regard for the natives than the agents of the association before them. Their cry is like that with which Antonio came to Shylock, only instead of for money it is for rubber. The agents, the consular report declares, have neither the knowledge of what colonial administration means nor the desire to acquaint themselves with it. Their one idea is to see that the villages deliver their allotment of rubber as remorselessly as the Egyptian taskmasters compelled the Israelites to deliver their tale of bricks. In the district of the Upper Ituri the compensation has been fixed at twenty-five cents per kilogram in kind, but the eye-witnesses declare that the only goods ever distributed are fezes, indeed, that there are no others in the warehouses.

The one principle of Congo administration, from first to last, has been a remorseless exploitation of the wealth of the country, which can only be described as blood-sucking. For years the efforts of the administrators have been devoted, through a system of slave labor exposed again and again, to enriching the shareholders in Belgium. The result has been, in the words of the report of the reform association, to make the country "the scene of unimaginable atrocities, enormous depopulation and appalling human misery." The first act of the Belgian government has been to render things worse, rather than better. It has decided to enforce the claim of the Congo Free State to the soil on the "absurd" pretext that it is "vacant," and has so brought about the charge that it is not merely doing nothing to improve matters, but is perpetuating the old abuses. Indeed, the consular reports declare plainly that the laws for the protection of the natives are being violated with its connivance.

IF THE ocean racers continue to cut down the time at the present rate a trip to Europe cannot long be dignified by the use of the term voyage.

IS THE automobile going to be brought within the reach of the man of moderate income, in the sense that he may reasonably and comfortably possess it? This question is one of deep concern to millions of people. We were told when the automobile first came into use, it was simply a plaything for the millionaire, a toy so costly as to be hopelessly beyond the reach of the plain people, and were given many reasons showing why it must continue to be the case. There has never been any lack of support for the contentions of the pessimistic in this respect and regardless of the first cost, great enough in itself, the maintenance of the machine has seemed to bar the man of average means from its enjoyment.

Nevertheless, the automobile has come into greater popular use. Thousands who could not afford a motor five years ago are making use of it today. The production of good machines has not only been cheapened, but the popular understanding of their mechanism has reduced very considerably the cost of maintenance. Better than all, the mechanism itself has been greatly improved. It is more serviceable. It is more efficient. The experimental point has been passed.

In these days when a car is turned out by its makers they have as complete knowledge of its ability to perform its work as have the builders of a locomotive with regard to the power and capabilities of their finished product. The introduction of systematic methods, too, in the operation of an industry which has only passed through its infancy, has contributed to the reduction of the cost of production. First class machines are much cheaper than they were five years ago while the stability of all machines has been increased. The first cost is not only lower, but the cost of maintenance is tending toward the minimum.

It would not be too optimistic to say that the time is within measurable distance when the man of average income can not only afford to own an automobile but cannot afford to be without one.

Women in the Canal Zone

The Auto and the Man of Moderate Means

FLEET'S WIRELESS
NOTES BLOCKED BY
AMATEUR STATIONS

U. S. Naval Operators Unable to Catch Messages While Commercial Depot Locates Despatch.

POSITION OF SHIPS

Name of Portsmouth Expert Who Caught First Word to Be Placed on Navigation Department "Honor Roll."

NEW YORK—The naval wireless stations along the coast were unable to get into communication with the battleship fleet today, and it was said that the interference by numerous operators along the coast was largely to blame.

The only communication received was by the De Forest Wireless Company, which caught the following message: "The position of the fleet at 8 o'clock p. m. on Feb. 12 was latitude 24.50 north, longitude 68.41 west."

The government wireless station at Newport, R. I., had trouble today as a result of the atmosphere being saturated with static electricity, and the same difficulty prevented the Fire Island station from getting any communication from the fleet.

How First Fleet Message
Was Caught at Portsmouth

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Chief Operator Robert J. Simpson of the wireless station at the navy yard here was the first wireless operator in the country to get in touch with the returning fleet, and as a result of his alertness will be put on the U. S. navy "honor roll."

Mr. Simpson, who has been a wireless operator for the past five years, decided when word was received that the fleet was on its way home to see how far away from shore he could catch them. The first of the week he knew it would be useless, but Thursday night he decided to take a chance. His assistant, A. M. Foxcroft, was in charge of the station until 10:40, and though he was not able to get the fleet, he did get the cruiser North Carolina just as she was leaving Key West to meet the fleet and talked with the operator, a distance of 1245 miles.

Chief Operator Simpson came on at midnight and for the first hour he was unable to get anything, owing to interference by the big station at Wellfleet, Mass., which was sending. That station finished, however, at 1 o'clock, Friday, and Simpson tuned his instrument for the distance he thought the fleet would be working.

At 1:05 he heard the battleship Connecticut calling Fire Island station, but without response. At 1:20 he heard the North Carolina trying to get Fire Island, and at 1:25 heard the tender Yankton calling the same station, but neither could get any response. Then came the following message:

"Navy Department: Position fleet, 8 p. m., 34.3 north, 30.19 west. Speed 10.05. Good weather. Signed, Sperry."

As soon as he had the message he sent back an O. K., and at once forwarded it to Washington by telegraph. Boston O. K'd the message at 1:40. From that time until 2 o'clock he was in constant communication with the fleet, but owing to his station being a low powered one he was unable to make the fleet hear him, although he could distinctly hear everything sent.

Later the interference became so bad, through a passenger ship breaking in and drowning out the faint messages, that he lost the fleet.

When the fleet started for the tour around the world, Mr. Simpson held the ships for 1500 miles and is now the first operator to get in touch with them.

Mr. Simpson says that during the day and early evening it is almost impossible to get long-distance mes-

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FALLEN RULERS
PROTEST ACTION

PARIS, Saudi, the fallen Sultan of Great Comoro, and Sadina Madurba, the deposed Sultan of Moheliland, both of the Comoro archipelago, under the French protectorate, protested to the Senate today against the annexation by France of the archipelago, in favor of which the Chamber has already voted.

They declared that these islands have been cheated out of their sovereign rights by abuse of the commercial treaty by France. Saudi is living under the French protectorate. Sadina Madurba married a French gendarme and is living in France.

BILL MAKES 'PHONE
PROFANITY CRIME

AUSTIN, Tex.—The bill introduced by Representative Vaughan, making it a criminal offense to swear over a telephone, has been reported favorably by the House committee on criminal jurisprudence.

British King and Queen Return



KING EDWARD VII.

British ruler, who has just returned from trip to Germany.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Wife of British king, who accompanied husband to Berlin.

Edward VII. and Alexandra Are Accorded an Affectionate Farewell in Berlin and Reach London Today—Result of Conference Satisfactory.

LONDON—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, who left Berlin Friday afternoon after a visit of four days in the German capital, arrive here today. They were accompanied to the railroad station by the Emperor and Empress and their military suites and Prince Henry of Prussia. The farewells were affectionate, his majesty kissing the Emperor three times on the cheek.

It can be stated with authority that in the British view the result of the recent political conferences between British and German statesmen in Berlin is regarded as eminently satisfactory, and it is felt

that these conversations will have an excellent effect upon Anglo-German relations.

German and English Trade
Point of Royal Conference

BERLIN—Newspaper comments on King Edward's visit and doings continue in an unusually sober and laconic strain. They have decidedly reached the point of

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EVANGELISTS PLAN REVIVAL
MEETING TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Dr. Chapman Arranging Services for Employers, to Establish Better Understanding of Needs.

The Chapman-Alexander evangelists are arranging a special meeting in the interests of the unemployed next Tuesday.

BOSTON IS LOWEST
BIDDER FOR WORLD'S
LARGEST DRY DOCK

Eight Firms Compete in the Race for the Great Work to Be Done at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

WASHINGTON—Eight bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of the world's largest drydock at the United States naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The lowest bidder was C. M. Leach of Boston, Mass., who wanted \$1,886,883 for the erection of the dock complete without some of the necessary piling, and \$1,903,437, including the accessories.

The other bidders were: Edward Malloy of San Francisco, Cotton Brothers & Co. of Oakland, Cal., McArthur Brothers & Co. of New York; the San Francisco Bridge Company, the McDermott Contracting Company of Philadelphia, the E. J. Lord Construction Company of Honolulu, the Pacific Construction Company of San Francisco. The bids ranged from \$3,408,000 to the figure submitted by Leach. The award will be made later.

CITY OF HAVERHILL
GETS INJUNCTION

HAVERHILL, Mass.—A temporary injunction was served on the Haverhill Gas Light Company today, preventing it from removing the company's gas meters from all city buildings.

The company had served notice on Mayor Edwin H. Moulton that the meters would be taken out at 10 a. m. and the gas cut off unless the mayor approved the company's gas bill at the rate of \$1 per 1000 feet net.

An order of notice accompanying the injunction sets a hearing for 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, when the company is to show why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Mayor Moulton recently refused to approve gas bills at the rate of \$1.10 gross or \$1 net for city lighting. Thursday night the company served notice that unless this rate was approved the meters would be removed from city buildings at 9:30 a. m. today.

MILK PRODUCERS
DEMAND CHANGE IN
LEGAL STANDARD

Dairymen Fined Because the Product, Direct From Cow, Does Not Conform to the Law's Specifications.

One of the sharpest contests of the year in the Legislature is expected to come on the bills which aim at the abolition of any milk standard. The committee hearings on the various bills will begin shortly, though the date has not yet been set, and will be followed with great interest by producers and consumers.

The question of the constitutionality of the present milk standard law is now before the state supreme court for settlement, and, as much depends upon the decision, the legislative committee, as well as producers and consumers are waiting to see what the court says.

The present action is due to several Concord dairymen who sold milk which the authorities found to fall below the new milk standard established last winter, by as much as a hundredth of 1 per cent of milk solids, and they were brought to book for violation of the law. There has been no contention on the part of the government that the milk was adulterated or in any way tampered with. It was sold in the same condition as drawn from the cow. No taint of impurity was proved or suspected, but the owners of these cows were subjected to

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GREAT BOND ISSUE
BY ERIE RAILROAD
AUTHORIZED TODAY

A special from Albany, N. Y., today says that the public service commission has granted the request of the Erie Railroad Company to issue \$300,000,000 20-year 5 per cent collateral trust bonds to take up the short term notes and for making improvements.

The company some time ago made request that it be given permission to issue these bonds and the matter has been held in abeyance until today by the commission. The latter asked that the company furnish further information regarding the proposed flotation and it was the gathering of these data that delayed the final decision of the commission.

The matter has been made a market factor in Wall street for some time past. When the bears desired to depress stocks they would circulate the rumor that the commission had determined not to grant the request. When the bulls wanted to boost prices they would start the report that the commission had determined to permit the issue of a part of it.

Before J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Europe last week the report was circulated that he was going to arrange for selling the Erie bonds in London. When asked if this were true Mr. Morgan was quoted as saying that he wished he could do so, but had no hope of being able to dispose of them abroad. With the abundance of money in America it is thought that the issue can be absorbed very readily here.

In granting the application of the company to issue the bonds the public service commission imposes the following conditions:

First—That a collateral trust indenture shall be prepared and submitted for approval by the commission.

Second—That an equal amount of the bonds may be exchanged for coupons falling due during the period from Jan. 1, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1913, upon the Erie railroad company's general lien and convertible 4 per cent bonds to the amount of \$11,380,000 provided that the exchange shall be upon the basis of par value of bonds for face value of the coupons without payment of premium or commission by the company and that an exchange of such bonds for such coupons shall be effected for not less than 90

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WALL STREET SATISFIED.

The sanction of the bond issue was received in Wall street with much satisfaction. The uncertainty of the outcome of the Erie's application has been a restraining factor in the stock market for some time, and it is generally considered that the action of the commission removes the last obstacle toward placing the road on a sound financial basis.

VARILLA INSISTS
BIG DAM IS WEAK

NEW YORK—Philippe Bunau Varilla, the French engineering authority on Panama and the advocate of a special method for the construction of the canal, arrived today from Paris on the La Provence. He will deliver a lecture in Boston and incidentally talk over canal matters with others interested. He said that recent events had proved the instability of the Gatun dam.

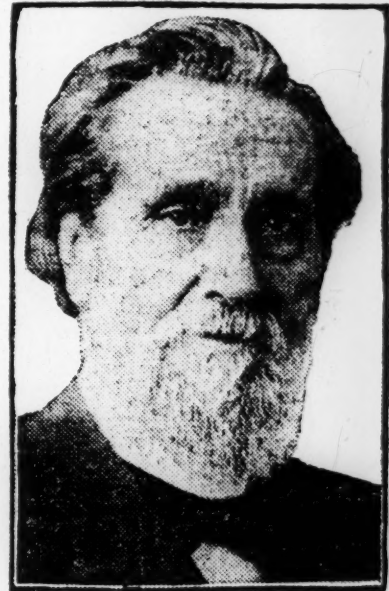
MAXIM GORKY FACES ARREST. ST. PETERSBURG—A warrant for the arrest of Novelist Maxim Gorky was issued by the police today. The charge against him is supposedly political.

Tariff Commission Is Favored



ELIHU ROOT.

Senator-elect from New York, to succeed Thomas C. Platt as a believer in the tariff commission plan.



ISAAC STEPHENSON.

Wisconsin senator who favors tariff commission. His reelection is being contested in the Legislature of his state.

Senators Believe Facts and Figures, Procured by Non-Partisan Experts, Should Be Available Before New Legislation Is Enacted at Special Session.

WASHINGTON NEWS SUMMARY.

Creation of a tariff commission strongly favored in the Senate.

Reduction of duty on paper likely to be recommended.

Lumbermen all over country want tariff retained on their product.

Public buildings bill reported today appropriates \$200,000 for Boston custom house.

State department doubtful whether Republic of Liberia can maintain itself.

American warships to be sent to aid government of Liberia.

Chicago man says he first notified Senator Knox of cabinet obstacle.

Congressman Madden of Illinois attacks Hepburn rate law this afternoon.

WASHINGTON—A tariff commission, to be authorized by the government, is strongly favored in the Senate in anticipation of the forthcoming special tariff session. It is being prefaced by an active

effort to arouse public sentiment among manufacturers. In the House, however, the sentiment is against a commission. A few ways and means members believe in the wisdom of a commission. They, however, are in a decided minority.

Probably the most striking feature of the movement for the creation of a commission, and the feature that spells for its probable success, is that its supporters in the Senate are not confined to any particular group of senators. It is regarded as a business not party issue.

Senator Cullom may join the advocates of a commission. Senator DuPont of

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TAFT PRAISES LOCK PLAN
AND GOES TO CINCINNATI

The President-Elect Calls It Better and Cheaper Than a Sea-Level Type at New Orleans Banquet Friday.

NEW ORLEANS—President-elect Taft and Mrs. Taft left at 9:20 o'clock this morning for Cincinnati on a special train via the Queen & Crescent railway. It is expected several stops will be made and brief speeches given from the rear of the train at a number of towns along the route.

He explained Friday evening in a speech at the big banquet given him that he favors a lock canal across the isthmus of Panama instead of the sea level type, because the lock is preferable for its cheapness and for the short time in which it can be built as compared with the expense and delay of the sea level.

His day included a speech on the race problem and the elevation of the negro race, before a mass meeting at Pelican park under the auspices of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association; an automobile tour of the city; a reception at the Country Club; a conference with

TAKAHIRA EXTOLS
THE GOLDEN RULE

PEORIA, Ill.—Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador to the United States, declared at the celebration of the Lincoln centenary Friday night: "We have never had any idea for a moment of displeasing your people, much less of waging war against you."

The ambassador's pacific utterances went far beyond discounting war talk.

"I most emphatically declare," he went on, "that so long as the golden rule is considered the guiding principle of our diplomacy, we shall be enabled to enjoy the benefit of peace and prosperity which will surely continue, and all other far eastern countries will follow the example thus set by us."

Baron Takahira paid a high compliment to Theodore Roosevelt for his attitude on the Japanese question and placed him in the list of immortal "great Presidents."

Montana Anti-Japanese
Measure Will Pass House

HELENA, Mont.—There is a consensus of opinion that the anti-Japanese memorial praying for Japanese exclusion which has been introduced in the House is too drastic for adoption, but it seems certain that with amendments that will be offered it will pass the house.

Japanese People Rejoice
at the California News

TOKIO—Long cables conveying from correspondents in America news of the rejection of anti-Japanese legislation by the California Legislature have been received here with intense satisfaction in official and business circles.

DIXIE'S LIQUOR WAR
WON BY EDUCATION,
SAYS WASHINGTON

Noted Negro Scholar Here to Address the Boston City Club, Declares the Movement Is Not Spasmodic.

SEES RACE UPLIFT

The Colored People, He Says, Are Saving Their Money and Furnishing Homes as Never Before.

"There is nothing spasmodic about the widespread prohibition movement now sweeping through the South," declared Booker T. Washington the noted negro educator, at the Parker House today.

Dr. Washington is to speak at the Boston City Club dinner this evening. He said to The Christian Science Monitor:

"The movement which has now reached such proportions is not a sudden, spasmodic growth, as many persons believe. It is simply the result of an educated public sentiment against alcoholic stimulants, which has been gradually accumulating during the last eight or ten years. It is not a temporary spasm of virtue, but a steady, healthy growth which I firmly believe is destined to result in the majority of public opinion in the South being permanently for prohibition."

"A great many people have a notion that this movement is an effort to get whisky away from the colored people and give it to the whites."

He smiled. "The movement for prohibition is just as strong in the states that have the smallest proportion of colored people as it is in the districts of the largest numbers of negroes."

"Prohibition has been secured in the South by a very great sacrifice on the part of all public spirited citizens. In many cases the funds for public education were largely made up from the whisky tax. Now that this tax is no longer available, these citizens must go into their own pockets and make up the deficit."

"The removal of the tax upon whisky has had a great effect upon city, county and state taxes, and this has resulted in an increase in the rates for personal taxes in many instances. It is to be said to the everlasting credit of the good citizens of the South that they are meeting this condition uncomplainingly."

"They realize that the ultimate benefits of prohibition will be so great that they are glad to make any needed sacrifice to support the movement. The argument that many liquor interests have hitherto used with great effect—that prohibition will result in the tremendous financial loss of taxes, has little weight with the majority of people in the South today."

"The best people of the South are back of this movement. It has the support of leaders in the worlds of politics, business and religion. That is why it is so strong, and why its progress is so astonishing in its resistlessness."

"The benefits of this movement to the colored race are almost incalculable. In spite of the increased taxes, the best citizens of the colored race throughout the South are putting larger amounts in the banks today and into furnishing of their homes than ever before in the history of the race in this country."

"Whisky, I believe, is the cause of most of the friction between the races in the South. Whenever its influence has been lessened, as in the states of Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama, and in parts of Kentucky and Florida, the friction between the races has been lessened to a considerable degree."

Dr. Washington is to be the guest of Addison L. Winslip, civic secretary of the Boston City Club, and Mrs. Winslip, at an informal luncheon at Young's Hotel this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Among the others who will be present are C. B. Lehy, president of the Boston City Club, and Mrs. Lehy, Mayor George A. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard, Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, E. A. Filene and Miss Filene.

Dr. Washington will meet members of the Boston City Club and invited guests at dinner at the clubhouse on Beacon street this evening at 6 o'clock. Gov. Eben S. Draper will preside at the after-dinner exercises and introduce Dr. Washington, who will be the only speaker.

Among the invited guests expected to sit at the head table are Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Mayor George A. Hibbard, William Lloyd Garrison, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., James J. Storrow, Louis F. Brandeis, the Hon. John L. Bates, A. Shuman, James P. Munroe, Bernard J. Rothwell and Laurence Minot.

EVANGELISTS AT BROCKTON. BROCKTON, Mass.—Rev. Ora Samuel Gray of Amherst and Charles F. Allen, gospel singer of Winona, Ind., who have been working in the Chapman-Alexander meetings in Boston, are to conduct an evangelistic service this evening at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

Leading Events in Athletic World Western Polo Meets

JAMES DWIGHT IS RE-ELECTED HEAD OF LAWN TENNIS

National Association Holds Its Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting in New York and Transacts Business.

AFTER DAVIS CUP

NEW YORK—At the 28th meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday night the following officers were re-elected to serve for the coming year: President, James Dwight of Boston; vice-president, R. D. Wrenn of New York; treasurer, Richard Stevens of Hoboken, and secretary, A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia.

It was almost unanimously decided to make a change in the playing rules, by the adoption of the English foot faulting regulation, which does not permit a player to cross the line before serving the ball to his opponent. It was also agreed that the organization should continue to challenge for the Davis international cup each year, until the trophy was regained for this country.

The assignment of dates for the various tournaments, although already drawn up, will not be announced until the executive committee acts upon the matter at a subsequent meeting to be held in March.

The following executive committee was chosen: W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, L. B. Scott of Atlanta, Ga.; R. D. Little of New York, D. S. Torrey of Utica, N. Y.; W. A. Larned of New York, L. H. Wardner of Chicago, P. T. Frisbee of New York, J. Holtzer of Cincinnati and D. F. Davis of St. Louis.

An unusually large number of delegates was in attendance, including L. H. Wardner of Chicago, A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, George Wright of Boston and others famous in the affairs of the sport.

From all over the country requests were received to be admitted to the national championship doubles. This was allowed, so that the East, South, West and far West will each be represented by championship pairs at the challenge match at Newport. It was decided to take the preliminary matches away from the Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, and to hold them at the Onwentsia Country Club, Chicago.

Heretofore, the men's national championship matches will be held at Newport, R. I., and the women's at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

McCLURE WINS CAMDEN PRIZE

CAMDEN, S. C.—The final round of the Camden Country Club's golf tournament was played Friday. Archibald McClure of Albany defeated Thomas Rold of Pittsburgh, 2 up and 1 to play.

In the first division, Karl Hutter of New York defeated T. Edmund Kramholz, Sagamore, N. Y., 7 up and 4 to play, in the second section.

Another tournament will start Tuesday for prizes offered by C. W. Silcox.

TEACHER HONORED BY ART STUDENTS

Long-Service Principal Is Presented With Gifts at Reception as a Mark of Esteem.

The alumni of the Massachusetts Normal Art School gave a reception Friday evening at the school on Exeter street to George H. Bartlett, its principal, in honor of his completion of 35 years' service, 10 years as an instructor and 25 years as principal.

Mr. Bartlett's character was eulogized by Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, head of the board of visitors under whose direction the reception was given. Other speakers were Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, C. Howard Walker, Charles W. Furlong, president of the alumni; Harry Jacobs, representing the students, and George Jepson of the faculty.

Mr. Bartlett was presented with a large gold lined silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, from the alumni, and a German student lamp from the student body.

Many visitors from distant points were present, among them being Judge Sands, John M. Carter and Charles H. Pratt of the trustees and J. Frederick Hopkins, principal, all from the Maryland Art Institute of Baltimore, Md., which has had three successive principals from Mr. Bartlett's school. Miss George Leighton Norton came from Cleveland, O., where she is dean of the art school.

Upward of 100 letters of regret were received from all over the country, including communications from the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and the mayor.

TWENTY PLAYERS IN LINE

NEW YORK—Signed contracts were received by the New York Americans Friday from Fred Glade, Walter Manning and John Knight, making 20 players the club has signed.

TRAVIS PLAYS IN GOLF FINALS

Ex-Champion Meets C. L. Becker of Massachusetts for St. Valentine's Championship Trophy.

PINEHURST, N. C.—The second and semi-final rounds in the fifth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament provided keen play in all divisions Friday. Numerous matches required extra holes, one going to the 21st green, 4 to the 20th and 12 to the 19th.

In the first division Walter J. Travis of Garden City and C. L. Becker of Woodland remain in. Mr. Travis won his morning round from W. H. Yule of the Potage Country Club, Cleveland, by 6 up and 4 to play, and his afternoon round with John E. Porter of the Allegheny Country Club by 7 up and 6 to play. Mr. Travis was in fast form, going out in 37 in the afternoon round.

Mr. Becker won his morning round on the 19th hole from Allan Lard of Chevy Chase, in a contest which was an uphill battle from the first. In the afternoon he defeated J. P. Gardner of Midlothian, 5 up and 4 to play.

In the consolation contest G. T. Curtis of Rochester and E. L. Scofield, Jr., of Wee Burn are left. In the second division Herman Wendall of Wayne meets J. D. Foot, the Apawamis veteran, in today's final.

President's cup, or first division—Second round—J. E. Porter, Allegheny Country Club, beat E. J. Murphy, Elk Ridge, 1 up; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat W. H. Yule, Potage Country Club, 6 up and 5 to play; J. P. Gardner, Midlothian, beat J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 4 up and 3 to play; C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat Allan Lard, Chevy Chase, 1 up (19 holes).

Semi-final—Travis beat Porter, 7 up and 6 to play; Becker beat Gardner, 5 up and 4 to play.

DARTMOUTH WILL MISS TWO MEN

HANOVER, N. H.—P. Kelley '09 and T. J. Leonard '10 have been refused permission to play on Dartmouth baseball teams in the future. It is alleged that the men played with Barton Landing last summer.

Under the rules of the athletic council no student who has played on a semi-professional nine or on a so-called summer baseball team shall be eligible to represent Dartmouth on athletic teams until he has received special permission from the athletic council. The council has refused this permission to the debarred players. Leonard and Kelley have both played on the varsity team, the former as catcher and Kelley at short stop.

HOT SPRINGS HAS MARATHON

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The marathon idea seems to have penetrated as far West as Hot Springs, as the baseball players who have already reached here to prepare for spring training, decided to try their mettle at a short one of somewhere near 10 miles.

Just how long the distance was will never be known. Those who took part claim that it was nearer 30 miles than 10. It was a hard race and was finally won by Theodore Breitenstein, the veteran pitcher, who has been in the game nearly as long as Young, Werden, Sabrie and Hess took part.

NEW INDOOR RECORD.

CHICAGO—Alexander Thibaut of the first regiment holds the world's amateur indoor record for the marathon distance. Thibaut easily won the event here Friday from a big field, covering the distance in 2h. 52m. 51s., which is two minutes better than the former record held by Matthew Maloney of New York. Fred Heller finished two laps behind, with James Thompson trailing closely.

HOCKEY GAME POSTPONED.

Owing to a lack of ice the intercollegiate hockey match between Harvard and Dartmouth scheduled for this afternoon has been postponed. An effort will be made to play it the first of next week.

British Rulers Return From Germany

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, Leaving Berlin Friday, Arrive in London Today.

(Continued from Page One.)

affection, especially in view of the stir caused by the various interviews between English and German statesmen. The exceptional length of those conversations is naturally regarded as an index to the importance of the conclusions reached.

The Anglo-German antagonism is

rightly or wrongly regarded as the outcome of economic rivalry and friction, and if there is anything apt to bring matters to a head it is the probable and perhaps imminent fall of England's free trade policy and the inauguration of a protective tariff for the whole British empire. It is obvious that this subject received primary attention at the interviews.

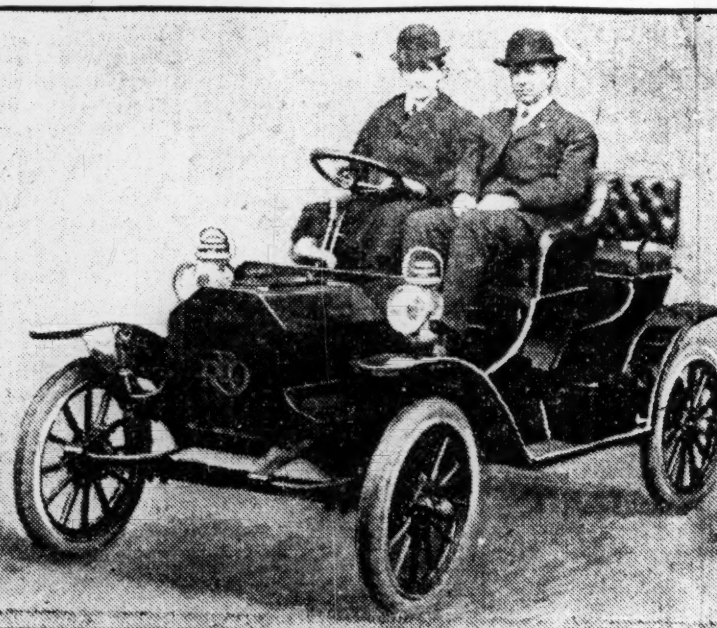
Contrary to the usual view taken of Lloyd-George's patent act, the Germans persist in regarding it as the beginning of the end of Cobdenism and the first step toward tariff reform. The formation of a committee for the protection of German markets abroad, which all German manufacturers and exporters are urged to join, shows that the Germans are taking precautions.

There is some apprehension that England may in the near future abrogate the famous "made in Germany" act which to the consternation of the British merchant and manufacturer has proved a free advertisement of German goods on a colossal scale. Efforts are, therefore, made to capture part of the British carrying and distributing trade. There is, however, little likelihood of the above act being abrogated, according to advices from England.

SCENES IN BERLIN, WHERE KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA WERE ENTERTAINED.

Upper picture shows watch changing near Royal Palace at the new guard house at east end of Unter den Linden. The pillars on the left are part of the guard house. Building in background is the "Zeughaus," or arsenal.

4992 Miles Without a Stop



The above cut shows a Reo automobile which established a wonderful non-stop record last April when a 2-cylinder 20-horse-power Reo roadster—a regular stock car—left the best previous 2-cylinder record 1992 miles behind, and even beat the 4-cylinder record by 86 miles. The engine ran night and day for 12 consecutive days, under the official observation of two representatives of the Los Angeles Times. This car averaged 415 miles a day and maintained an average speed of 18 miles per hour. It was the greatest reliability test in motoring history.

The men at the wheel were J. A. Nikrent and Louis F. Nikrent, who took six-hour shifts. These two men put the car through the entire run.

PLAY PICKED RUGBY TEAM

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—This afternoon on Golden Gate field will be played the third game of the series of international matches between the Wallaby team of Australia and picked teams of the Pacific coast and its colleges. The Wallabies have already played the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr. University with results that were all in favor of the foreigners.

This game is with a picked all-American team chosen from the two above named universities and the Barbarians and Olympics of San Francisco. These two city teams were the first to play rugby football on the coast and as they have been at the game longer than the college men, and as they have given more time and study to it, it is thought that the results of the game today may tell a different tale from the two previous attempts of the westerners to defeat our English cousins.

Quarter mile—Won by Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; O. Busa, Canada, second; Stutphen, Saratoga, third. Time 40 1/2 s.

Half mile—Won by Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; O. Busa, Canada, second; Stutphen, Saratoga, third. Time 1m 28 1/2 s.

One mile—Won by Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; O. Busa, Canada, second; Stutphen, Saratoga, third. Time 3m 19 1/2 s.

Five mile—Won by Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; O. Busa, Canada, second; Stutphen, Saratoga, third. Time 19m 40 s.

SHAW WILL NOT MAKE DEFENSE

National Racquet Champion Quincy A. Shaw will not defend his title at the championship meeting to be held on the courts of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, beginning Tuesday. Boston will be represented there by F. D. Houghton, H. D. Scott and G. R. Fearing, Jr., of the Tennis and Racquet Club.

TAYLOR RETURNS HOME.

President John I. Taylor of the Boston American baseball club arrived in Boston Friday. He will leave with Manager Lake for Chicago in time to get there for the American League meeting.

WILL PLAY FOR PONY POLO TITLE OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Big International Tournament Scheduled for March at Coronado Beach, California.

EAST TO SEND TEAM

CORONADO, Cal.—The annual polo tournament, which will open here March 9, is attracting international attention because of the entries of crack players of this country and England. The members of the Burlingame Club, which will represent San Francisco in the big event, have lost much practice of late, but they hope to retain their honors.

It is expected here that the local men will have to face the strongest teams they have ever had to play in the coast championship. Besides Frank Mackey and his players from England, there are four from Bryn Mawr, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Riverside team, which is stronger than last year.

The Riverside team will be M. Redmayne, No. 1; H. B. Pattee, No. 2; T. Weiss, No. 3, and Major C. G. Ross, back. The Bryn Mawr team will be composed of Brown, No. 1; Hume, No. 2; H. Drury, No. 3, and Charles Wheeler, back.

The Bryn Mawr team is expected to put the hardest game against the Burlingame men. The latter team, which is composed of R. M. Tobin, W. S. Hobart, John Lawson and T. A. Driscoll, will play its first game in the South on March 9.

Eight teams are expected to compete in the tournament—one each from Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Coronado, Burlingame, Bryn Mawr, Mackey's English team and two from Riverside.

Mackey and his team of English players, who are now at Riverside, have made quite an impression by the form displayed in their preparatory work. Their first game will be against the men of San Mateo and has been scheduled for the Pasadena horse show, which takes place March 9.

Three members of the team are now at Riverside, the fourth member being expected soon. Major A. M. Rotherham, who is No. 1 of the Ranelagh team, has played this position on the Irish international team for five years, engaging in some very close matches with the English in international contests. He also plays No. 1 on the Ranelagh team in England. F. A. Gill, who plays No. 3, is manager of the Ranelagh Polo Club in London and the Deauville Polo Club of France.

Mackey, who will play No. 2, or back, is well known in California. He played No. 2 on the American team against England at Hurlingham.

Notes From the Field of Sports

The figure skating championships of America are to be held in the Elysium Ice Palace, Cleveland, Feb. 24 and 25.

F. J. Marshall won the ninth game of his match with Charles Jaffe, in 53 moves, giving him the match by 5 1/2 victories to 3 1/2.

Notes From the Field of Sports

The Columbia University indoor track meet tonight promises to produce some fine competition, as many of the leading athletes of the country will take part.

Wallace B. Cosgrove has been appointed coach of the Princeton University baseball team. He was one of the best outfielders that ever went to Princeton.

Sonder yacht racing in Massachusetts bay will have an added incentive this year in the way of special cups offered by Governor Draper and President-elect Taft.

W. I. Ralph, the New England representative of the "Automobile," has been selected as a third member of the press committee of the Bay State Automobile Association. The other two members are J. S. Hathaway and C. I. Campbell.

By defeating H. B. Lean 50 points to 44 Friday night, Alfred De Oro retained his title as champion three-cushion billiardist. His total score for the match was 150 to 103.

Yale plays Princeton in the intercollegiate ice hockey league tonight in New York. Should Yale beat Princeton and Harvard defeat Dartmouth, Yale would still be in line for the championship.

In their first match on open ice the Canadian curlers who are playing the leading Scotch teams, defeated the Inverness team by a score of 105 to 80. They are to compete in the curling bonspiel at Villars, Switzerland, Feb. 22.

R. B. O'Callaghan '11 proved to be the star of the Boston Latin School indoor meet Friday, winning four events. His class won the meet with 49 points, 1909 second with 23.

One event which took place in the games of the I. A. A. A. meet, Feb. 6 which has not received the attention it deserved was the winning of the high jump by Harry F. Porter at a height of 6ft. 3 in. This jump tied the Olympic record made by Porter, and is the second best jump ever made indoors.

TENNIS DOUBLES IN STRAIGHT SETS

Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Miss Erna Marcus Capture the Title in a Very Hard Match.

NEW YORK—Miss E. H. Moore and Miss E. Marcus won the national indoor lawn tennis doubles titles Friday after their opponents, Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Louise Hammond, had been several times within two strokes of the victory. The scores were 3-6, 6-4, 12-10.

In the final set Miss Wagner and Miss Hammond led at 4-2 on games. Then Miss Marcus rallied which, combined with a slump on the opposite side made it possible for the champions to gain the lead at 5-4 before Miss Wagner and Miss Hammond balanced the score at games all.

Before the doubles on the 7th regiment armory courts Miss Wagner and Miss Hammond met in the remaining semi-final of the singles. Miss Wagner, the present champion, winning, 6-1, 6-4.

COLUMBIA BEATS OLD CHAMPIONS

NEW YORK—The Columbia University basketball team administered a defeat to the University of Pennsylvania five Friday night in Columbia gymnasium, by a score of 34 to 9. Pennsylvania proved to be no match for the fast Columbia team. Every man on the Columbia team scored at least once.

COLUMBIA. PENN. Melitzer, f., 11; Allen, Brown, Strobridge, f., 1; Brown, Weiler, Van Vleck, Scudder, c., c., c., Newton, Allen, Eames, lb., 1; Miller, Shochan, Wilson, lb., 1; Wellsman, Currie, Score—Yale, 22; Harvard, 8. Goals from floor—Cushman 3, Wilson 3, Strobridge, Van Vleck, Wellsman, Allen, Brown. Goals from fouls—Van Vleck, Strobridge, Allen, Brown, Wilson, Wellsman, Currie. Referee—Hobart of Worcester. Scorer—Dwyer, '09, Timmer—Carlsbach, '09. Time—20-minute halves.

AMHERST BATTERIES OUT.

AMHERST—Although light baseball practice at Amherst College has started in the cage, at present only the pitchers and catchers are working. The candidates for battery positions are: Pitchers, McClure, Taylor, '10; McNerny, '11; Vernon and Whitman, '12; catchers, Campbell, Henry, '10; Bryan, Thompson, '11; Leary and Storke, '12.

Western Trip for Swimmers

University of Pennsylvania Team Has Many Contests, Including Individual Championships in March.

PHILADELPHIA—A very strenuous schedule has been prepared for the Pennsylvania swimming team as follows: Feb. 13, Columbia, in Weightman Hall; 22, exhibition meet at Philadelphia Athletic Club; 26, College of the City of New York, in Weightman Hall; 27, Freshmen vs. Harvard, in Weightman Hall; 28, Freshmen vs. Harvard, in Weightman Hall; 29, Princeton, at Princeton; 30, Harvard, at Harvard; 31, Yale, in Weightman Hall; March 1, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 2, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 3, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 4, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 5, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 6, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 7, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 8, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 9, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 10, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 11, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 12, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 13, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 14, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 15, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 16, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 17, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 18, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 19, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 20, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 21, Yale, in Weightman Hall; 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TERMINAL GRAIN ELEVATOR URGED FOR VANCOUVER

Shippers in Convention at Calgary Passed Resolution for New System for Western Business.

BIG WHEAT TRADE A CORN CONGRESS

CALGARY, Alberta.—The grain convention called by Premier Rutherford to consider the proposition to ship grain to Europe by way of Vancouver, which has just concluded its sessions in this city, has been pronounced one of the most important ever held in the West, and was attended by 150 delegates from all parts of the province and from British Columbia. The mutual interest of these two provinces in the matter of grain shipment has brought the provinces much closer together, the convention being conducted in the kindest feeling and good fellowship, and is certain to be productive of the best results.

At the opening session the premier pointed out that there are barely one million acres under cultivation in Alberta, while it is safely estimated that the province contains 100,000,000 acres fit for grain growing; and away to the north stretches the immense Peace River country capable of producing enormous quantities of grain which would all be tributary to the western route. These million acres yield an average of 25 or 30 bushels per acre, so that in the course of five years or so, with the present rate of increase in settlement, Vancouver might be called upon to handle 100,000,000 bushels of grain, without including the quantity which would probably be shipped from Saskatchewan and the north country. The interest of British Columbia in this subject is therefore evident, and Vancouver is working earnestly to forward this scheme.

The advantages of an all-winter open port, such as Vancouver, was brought out in the discussion. It was shown that at the close of navigation on the lakes and the St. Lawrence, shippers were obliged to send wheat by rail to St. John, a distance of 2000 miles, and the price of wheat dropped 6 cents per bushel on account of the longer rail transportation. This will not only be offset by the Vancouver route but the rail journey will be so much shortened, even in the season of lake navigation, that cars can be hauled to the coast twice while they are being hauled once to St. William.

Resolutions were carried unanimously endorsing the steps taken to inaugurate a system for the western shipment of grain, and that the name of Alberta be identified with all grain thus shipped, and that a government grain inspector be appointed who has had knowledge and experience in handling and grading grain and who shall have charge of all deputy inspectors. It was also decided to request the Dominion government to build and operate a terminal elevator at Vancouver, and that in the event of refusal the Canadian Pacific be asked to undertake this service and have it ready for the crop of this season.

AMHERST COLLEGE PLANS DRAMATICS

"As You Like It" and a German Play to Be Presented by Students' Association in Near Future.

AMHERST, Mass.—The Amherst College Dramatic Association will give the first performance of Shakespeare's "As You Like It" before the faculty in College Hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Edgar J. M. Hart, the trainer, will remain until Saturday to coach the cast.

The trials for the German play will begin immediately. The piece chosen is "Die Feme Rintzenzen," and is the last in the series of short plays written by Sudemann, entitled "Rosen." There will be a competition for the various characters in the cast by the members of the German club, all but one of which will be women's parts.

The senior smoker will be held on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 7:45 in College Hall, Amherst. President Harris will speak, and Augustus Post, '95, will give an illustrated talk on his ballooning experiences.

The next meeting of the History Club will be held on Feb. 18, Murray, '10, will speak on "The Petition of Rights." The topic for discussion for the evening will be "The Constitutional Document of 1688 of England."

Vernon Radcliffe, '11, won the first prize of \$100 offered by a magazine for the best story written by a college man. The rehearsals for the musical comedy to be given on Saturday evening, March 13, have begun, the music and lyrics having been completed.

The date of the first of the series of recitals to be given on the new chapel organ is announced for Feb. 19. Prof. H. D. Sleeper of Smith College will render an extensive program.

URGES MANUAL TRAINING.

NEW ORLEANS.—At the annual meeting of the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the president reported an increase from the city of \$8500 for refuge work. The superintendent's report strongly urged the establishment of manual training schools for both sexes.

NEW YORK FARMERS TO SPEND SECOND WEEK AT COLLEGE

Fifteen Hundred Soil Tillers and Their Families Will Attend the Studies at Ithaca.

A CORN CONGRESS

ITHACA, N. Y.—The second annual Farmers' Week events at the Agriculture College will take place during the week of Feb. 22, and it is expected that more than 1500 farmers with their families will be in attendance. Last year's celebration fully justified the need of such a course, for from all quarters of the state farmers came to the college to learn, by close, careful contact, what they needed to make their farming more successful.

The program will begin on Monday morning, Feb. 22, at 8 a. m., continuing each day until 5 o'clock. Each evening there will be a program of general nature.

One of the features of the week will be the Animal Husbandry school, which will consist of lectures and demonstrations in handling fat steers, bacon and lard types of hogs, dairy cows, draft and driving horses. A New York Poultry Institute will be held during Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday with an educational exhibit that will appeal to all poultrymen.

A Corn Congress, says the Cornell Sun, Feb. 24, will attract the attention of all growers of corn through the fact that live discussions and practical exhibits of good corn will be features of this, the first Corn Congress in the state. Potato and alfalfa schools will be run throughout the week so that opportunity may be had to definitely study these crops. All the different departments of the college will take part in placing exhibits and in carrying on discussions which have to do with their particular phase of the work.

All the students of the Agriculture College are cordially invited to take part in the reunions on Wednesday and Thursday as was done last year.

Another of the interesting features of the week will be the Housekeepers' Conference. It is proposed to have an organization which will bring the farm women into close touch with the work of the college which pertains to the home. Lectures upon foods, sanitation, and household management are to be shown each day of Farmers' Week. The Home Economics Laboratory will be at the disposal of the women for the week.

A course in cereal foods and their preparation will be offered by Miss Margaret J. Mitchell of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

FORETELLS GREAT ATLANTIC GROWTH

Mayor at Banquet Says Georgia City Will Have Three Hundred Thousand People in Ten Years.

The Atlanta Credit Men's Association gathered recently at the chamber of commerce proved an interesting and entertaining event to the large assembly of representative business men.

President Choate introduced Mayor R. F. Maddox, who spoke on the commercial future of the city, saying that she was sure to be a town of 300,000 within 10 years, says the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. The mayor took up Georgia's early history, tracing it from the Oglethorpe landing almost up to the present. He talked of the credit system which was in vogue years ago, and compared it with that of today. The mayor gave his unqualified endorsement to the association. He was loudly applauded as he finished.

BANKS PROSPER IN CENTRAL WEST

DES MOINES, Ia.—That prosperous conditions exist in Iowa and the Central West is evidenced by the enormous gains in deposits of the national banks of Des Moines. Statements called for by the comptroller of currency covering the period from Nov. 27, 1908, to Feb. 5, 1909, show the following gains:

Des Moines National	\$840,000
Iowa National	920,000
Citizens National	440,000
Valley National	300,000
Total	\$2,500,000

These gains are for the four national banks, alone, and with the accompanying increase in the 17 state and saving banks many millions additional would necessarily be added to these figures.

NEXT CONVENTION IN DES MOINES, IA.

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Des Moines Commercial Club has secured for this city the 1910 meeting of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, an organization made up of the members of farmers' cooperative elevator companies in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and several other states. More than 2000 farmers and grain dealers attend the convention sessions. Des Moines won the convention on figures submitted showing the saving in railroad fares due to the city's central location.

Art, Artists and Their Work

THERE is keen interest at the outset in the 79th exhibition of the Boston Art Club, of which mention was made last week.

Continuing our inspection of the pictures now on the walls in the galleries of the club, it is noted that Charles C. Curran's "Deep Sea Fantasy" (83) is a decorative, idyllic work that attracts by its evidence of deeply thought motive and concept. It is far above the average in a class that stands high. In a different key, and much less subtle, yet possessing excellent qualities of color and composition, is the idyl by William B. Closson, "Nymphs and Water Babies" (67). This is a more lively toned work, has gracefully drawn figures and illustrates the innocent sporting of the sea nymphs.

Winslow Homer sends a "Flight of Wild Geese" (123) that is a vigorously painted work of merit and showing close observation of these wild fowl. The gray tone of the whole work is carefully studied and put together in perfect harmonies.

J. A. S. Monks' "Homing" is one of his likable pictures, good in warm color, action and motive. J. J. Enneking sends one small work that is thoroughly painted and a harmony in glow of color and simplicity of treatment. It is called "Hillside, North Newry, Maine" (23). Charles H. Davis has "Clondland" (27), a brilliantly painted canvas showing the movement of clouds and sky perspective that predominates the slightly suggested landscape below. F. W. Benson sends two canvases that cannot be too highly spoken of. "Elizabeth" (32), by the sea and bathed in a soft light, and "Summer Night" (39), that occupies the center of the east wall. It is a standard of the modern school.

Colin and Emma Cooper contribute two good pictures; the former, one of his architectural subjects (69) that compel attention by the careful and true drawing and color, enlivened in this work by a moving procession. The little side street (79) by Mrs. Cooper is a smaller work, but well handled. These artists are seeing the world together and to good purpose. Scott C. Carbee's "An Old Crepe Shawl" (60) shows careful study and good painting. The light is well introduced and the shadows strongly rendered. The color scheme is delicate and light in key, making a decorative note in the exhibition that is very satisfying. This picture is the one chosen for illustration with the present article.

Childe Hassam and H. D. Murphy are represented by good examples of their work, the latter by a winter scene of conspicuous merit, the former by an impressionistic cliff that is bright and agreeable in tone. Arthur Panton's "Moonrise" (34) has the color truly painted; a soft night well expressed. Felix Gendro's "After Glow" (56) deserves praise for its fidelity and good quality of feeling for the quiet hour.

Horatio Walker's "Wood Cutter" (25) deals with the French Canadian peasant at labor. An atmosphere and sentiment pervade this painting that places it in the fore among works that too few artists of the present day are painting and which made Millet famous.

The marine by F. J. Waugh, "At the Base of the Cliff" (110), is a large strongly painted swirl of waters and incoming waves that stirs the pulses by its movement, bigness and action of the sea on a rugged shore.

William Ritschel's "The Close of Day" is one of the good things in the exhibition. The group of two horses and a rider who is bringing the team home, is a very well thought and executed painting. The technique is excellent but does not intrude and the picture is truthful all the way through and a good unit. The indefinite but well suggested figures are happily a part of the dusky, fading day, brightened by a sky that accords with the rest of the work.

Mention should also be made of the portrait by Mr. Hardwick, who has hitherto painted landscapes and Dutch subjects; also Mr. Ipsen's portrait of his wife (2) and the portrait by F. H. Richardson (101), all excellent works.

Other meritorious pictures are contributed by J. K. Chambers, Alice Tilden, W. J. Bixbee, Elizabeth C. Fisher, F. J. Flanagan, John Calvin Stevens, H. H. Gallison, Marion Powers, Marshall Johnson, E. H. Barnard, Charles Copeland, Sears Gallagher, Abbott Graves (a New England winter moonlight), William P. Burpee, C. A. Walker, H. A. Burdick, Hendricks Hallett, Walter L. Dean, Francis Draper and others.

EXHIBITION BY MARY CASSATT. At the St. Botolph Club, Mary Cassatt is exhibiting 25 thoroughly unique paintings that raise all sorts of conflicting thoughts in the mind of the observer. Can she draw? Yes. And paint? Yes, and compose and do them all well, but in fact does not always do the best that lies in her powers. There is a blending of good parts with bad features that are frankly and audaciously done in some of the pictures and that seem to indicate impatience to get through the thing without working out the problem. All over the walls are inequalities that show this tendency. The work is generally loose and lacking in crispness while the color schemes are most original. Let us examine No. 23. Two girls out of doors, looking at a book. There is real warmth and life in the faces that are not of beautiful people, but who are interested in a common object. The background is brushed in without pains and study, but at the proper distance the work is interesting and shows some care in the figures.

"At the Opera" (24) must have been painted under a master who compelled the student to complete the work. It is in key and drawing much different from most of the others. The lady looking through the glass is well drawn and measured.



"AN OLD CREPE SHAWL," From the painting by Scott Clifton Carbee, now on exhibition at Boston Art Club.

pointed, with the artificial light behind well expressed. In the distance a few figures show gorgeously in contrast to the dark gown woman and the work is wholly creditable. In (22) "Girl With a Fan," the head and the face are well painted, the pose is good, but the texture painting is not so successful. At a distance the composition resolves itself into an agreeable work. A child playing with its nurse's face is excellent in motive and action. The out of doors light blows the cheeks of the child and the whole work is very agreeable. This shows what the artist can do in working out a simple theme.

ROSS TURNER'S PICTURES.

At the gallery of Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, Mr. Ross Turner is showing a collection of his recently painted works. Two pictures of gateways in Bermuda are interesting, the one by its sun-tipped coloring and the other in the silvery gray tones of the flatly painted wall. Both are within a garden bright with flowers. "Springtime, New Hampshire," is a sensitively painted picture and seems to lack the vigor that is expected in the oil medium. Two still life subjects treat of old China and Japanese bric-a-brac in bright colors.

The water colors are delicately treated bits of Bermuda and New England scenes, a few marines and all full of joyous color. The large picture called "Dawn" was honored with the Evans prize by the American Water Color Society last year. "Front Street, Bermuda," presents a sunny road either of doubtful perspective or unique construction and with brilliant flowers along its side; a very agreeable picture. The Manchester subjects are all treated in an interesting way and the entire ensemble pleases the eye while not being deeply impressive.

In the print room Seymour Hayden's etchings and Helen Hyde's wood block prints of Japanese decorative subjects are interesting and artistic. The etchings are proofs signed by Mr. Hayden, whose work stands at the head among etchers.

STARTS ARCTIC SNOWSHOE TRIP

H. V. Radford Leaves New York and Will Search the Canadian Wilderness for Rare Wood Bison.

NEW YORK.—Harry Vincent Radford left Friday night for Montreal, the trip being the start of a 6000-mile trip through northwest Canada in an effort to locate the rare wood bison. He will go to Ottawa as the guest of Robert Bell, I. S. O., F. R. S., an authority on exploration. Mr. Radford will also call on Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, who will give him permits to facilitate his travels.

Before starting Mr. Radford said: "There are numerous obstacles to be overcome in this undertaking, but I am used to hardships. I shall take only one sledge and eight dogs with me, and my emergency rations will be limited to malted milk and sweet chocolate. For the rest I shall trust to the game and fish of the country for support."

"The American Bison Society has appropriated a sum for a report of my trip, and I have secured contracts with several magazines for articles. Archbishop Farley has given me his special blessing and letters to Canadian missionaries. From Edmonton, the most northern railroad point in America, I shall travel by snowshoe to Nome, Alaska, and between these points I expected to find the long-sought wood bison."

ALBERTA ROAD ASKS CHARTER. EDMONTON, Alberta.—The Canadian Northern railway is seeking a charter for a line from Strathcona southward via Calgary, under the name of the Alberta Central Railway Company.

TABLED PARCELS POST QUESTION. DES MOINES, Ia.—The Iowa Legislature sidedsteped on the parcels post question, by laying on the table a resolution memorializing Congress in support of the measure.

IRRIGATION MEANS PRODUCING RECORD HAWAII SUGAR CROP

Regularity of Yield Enables Planters and Manufacturers to Demand Higher Prices for Commodity.

NEW ROUTE HELPS

HONOLULU, T. H.—Hawaii is entering upon an era of unprecedented production of sugar, the island staple product, owing to the revolutionizing effect which comprehensive irrigation has had upon agricultural conditions. Hitherto the sugar cane crop has been subject to the influences of exceptionally dry seasons, sometimes great loss resulting from scarcity of rainfall. As the result of improved conditions the planters and manufacturers predict this year such a yield of sugar as the islands never had before. Reports from all sources indicate that this year's production will be the banner crop in the history of the archipelago. Further, the regularity of yield which is made possible by the new system places the planters and manufacturers in a far more advantageous position to command prices for their product than they enjoyed in other days, when the output was uncertain and subject to fluctuations.

Vast quantities of this sugar will be handled over the new Isthmus of Tehuantepec route. The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which not long ago adopted this route in preference to that by way of the straits of Magellan, will employ its present fleet hauling sugar to Salina Cruz, to be railroaded across the isthmus, thence shipped again by water to New York and Philadelphia. It also will use three steamers carrying sugar by the old straits of Magellan route. All told, about 350,000 tons will be shipped across Tehuantepec, and 110,000 tons more will go the older and more indirect way, which consumes about 30 days more in transit. California refiners will use about 200,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar in addition to the California product.

Exeter Academy Notes

EXETER, N. H.—The senior class of Phillips Exeter Academy has elected the following class-day officers: President, Francis J. Grattan, Scranston, Pa.; secretary, Samuel B. Morison, Minneapolis, Minn.; orator, Joseph Carberry, Roxbury, Pa.; historian, J. P. Jones, Washington, D. C.; poet, Frank L. Samuels, Natchez, Miss.; prophet, George B. Cortelyou, Jr., Washington, D. C.; address to undergraduates, Robert A. Sharon, Piedmont, Cal.; marshals, Harold A. Baines, Luffern, N. Y.; Ernest R. Percy, Oakland, Cal.

The trials for the 600-yard run to be held at the faculty shield meet, Feb. 22, were run off Friday afternoon on the track in the rear of the gymnasium. In the Academy chapel at 12 o'clock Friday, exercises were held in commemoration of Lincoln day. They opened with responsive reading, hymn and prayer by Rev. S. H. Dana of Phillips Church. Brief introductory remarks were made by Principle H. P. Amen who presented as the speaker, Dr. William McDonald, professor of history at Harvard and Brown Universities.

PROJECT OF RAZING DEFENSES OF PARIS FINDS PUBLIC FAVOR

Fortifications Now Obsolete Occupy Land That Is Recommended for Municipal Park System.

WILL BE CONSIDERED

PARIS.—A municipal project of a vast and most revolutionary character seems imminent in Paris. The demolition of the fortifications is a question which will shortly be discussed both in the municipal council and the Chamber of Deputies.

These defenses of the city, now rendered obsolete by the increase in the range of weapons of warfare, at present occupy a strip of land nearly 150 yards wide and over 20 miles long, while the "military zone" outside them, which would lose its raison d'être should they be demolished, consists of a similar strip over 250 yards wide. It will thus be seen that these obsolete military works occupy a strip of land, about a quarter of a mile wide and over 20 miles long, which might advantageously be used for the embellishment of Paris and the provision of parks, etc.

It has often been recommended that the municipality should purchase from the state the land thus set free, but the question of expense has hitherto stood in the way. M. Louis Dausset, a municipal councillor, has outlined a scheme by which the land occupied by the fortifications would be sold by allotments and the money thus obtained would be employed in buying out the proprietors of the "military zone," who are not permitted to build on it. This strip of land would then be converted into parks, playgrounds, and generally such open spaces as Paris needs for recreation.

New England Briefs

WORCESTER, Mass.—Roy Sargent, who was reported missing, has been found in Nashua, N. H.

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College has received a scholarship of \$8000 from the estate of Mrs. Isabel M. Fowler of Boston.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—An investigating committee has recommended that all town officers serve the coming year without pay.

SOMERVILLE.—The Rev. Dr. W. C. Martin of Bluffton, Ind., has been called to the pastorate of the Perkins Street Baptist Church.

PORTLAND, Me.—Asher C. Hinds is a candidate for congressman from the 1st Maine district to succeed Representative Allen in 1911.

GARDNER, Me.—Active preparations to fill their entire permanent capacity on the Kennebec river are being made by the American Ice Company.

KING MANUEL GREETED ALFONSO. VILLA VICOSA, Portugal.—King Alfonso of Spain arrived here Friday and was greeted at the railroad station by King Manuel. It is said that the King later will go to Pau, France, where the Wright brothers are making flights.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Real Irish Lace Waists

Value 35.00 Each. Price **19.50**

These beautiful real Irish Crochet Lace Waists are of unusually effective design, replete with medallions of rose and leaf patterns, with yoke of exceptionally fine baby Irish.

Tailor Made Silk Petticoats

Made with 15-inch flounce, of tailored bands and pin tucks, of superior quality taffeta silk, in black, wistaria, smoke, navy, taupe, jasper, bisque, emerald green, old rose and 3.95 novelty changeable. Value \$5.00. Price..... **3.95**

Special Sale of Jewelry and Leather Goods

185 Imported cut jet "Mary Garden" Barrettes.
Value 5.00. Price **1.85**

135 Cut Jet, Roman Pearl Earrings with drop pendant
Value 3.00 Price **1.50**

JABOT and COLLAR PINS, set with rhinestones and combination of amethyst, turquoise, sapphire, emeralds and rhinestones. Veil and Belt Pins, set with fancy colored stones. Value 1.00..... **50c**

195 Hand Bags in fancy leathers; including Buffed Calf, Morocco, Pig Skin, Alligator and Vaquette, in black, blue, green, tan, gray, wine and red. Value 5.50..... **2.85**

Spring importation of HAT PINS in jet, rhinestone and French novelty goods; also many new novelties in Belting.

Million Dollar Y. M. C. A. Building to Beautify Back Bay



BOSTON Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE AND ELECTRICAL SCHOOL,

Where bright and ambitious young men are taught the art of building and repairing cars and how to be successful chauffeurs.

Association's Fine New Home to Be at Arlington and Newbury Streets, on Recently Acquired Lot.

GIVES NEEDED ROOM

THE recent acquisition on the part of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston of a valuable building lot, 200 feet by 96 feet, at Arlington and Newbury streets, facing the Public Garden, is a significant fact, for it means, within the next three years, another \$1,000,000 architectural adornment for the Back Bay district as well as a new and substantial home for the association in every way fitting the growing demands of that organization.

The association has practically outgrown its present quarters and the new building will be of such proportions and style that all the departments of the association will find adequate accommodation in one building. The athletic interests will be advanced by larger and more modern gymnasium arrangements and the work in the various courses in the Association Institute facilitated by new and commodious laboratories, with improved apparatus, and an increased number of lecture and class rooms.

The Association Institute, under the auspices of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, is unique among American evening schools in that it aims to take men wherever they may find them, give them the exact type of work required for their best development and to turn them out a "finished product." The school has been in existence for 12 years during which time the membership has grown from a little over 400 to nearly 2000, the number of teachers from 12 to 125, and the yearly expenses for maintenance from \$2700 to over \$50,000.

The institute is organized on general university lines and affords a preparatory school as well, which fits for all the higher institutions and classified civil service and contains also general culture courses.



PRACTICAL FIELD SURVEYING.

Students of the Boston Y. M. C. A. engineering school receiving instruction out of doors.

The School of Commerce and Finance offers work of a college grade to business men, including accounting principles and practice, life and fire insurance, investments, stocks and bonds, economics, professional shorthand, advertising, commercial law, business organization, state administration, finance, salesmanship, Spanish, typewriting, etc. This school begins where an ordinary commercial school leaves off.

The Polytechnic school aims to give the employed man the theory of his daily occupation, or to train him along the lines of engineering and applied mechanics (much of which work is of a college standard), and the school of Practical Electricity gives a thorough, practical instruction along the commercial application of electricity.

The Automobile school deals with the practical construction, care and operation of all types of gasoline vehicles. The

school is provided with a garage of its own, including lecture rooms and shops, and with a number of one, two, four and six-cylinder cars. The attendance at this school is of a very cosmopolitan character, business and professional men, students, ladies and a large number of prospective chauffeurs being among its registered pupils.

The evening Law School, which is incorporated and consists of a four year course, grants the degree of bachelor of laws. This school is attended by some four hundred students and furnishes the advantage of lectures from many of the best-known jurists and attorneys of Boston. The graduating class in this school for the year 1908 numbered 40. In connection with the institute there is a vocation department which seeks to give professional advice to young men in choosing a career.

The Association Institute now occupies three buildings, one on the corner of

Many Departments and Activities of the Organization Have Long Outgrown the Present Edifice.

INSTITUTE UNIQUE

Boylston and Berkeley streets, the Roger building of the Technology group and a smaller plant on Harcourt street for the electrical and automobile departments.

The educational committee has plans under consideration for the establishment of a day school of high grade, which will be opened in connection with the institute next fall. Just what form the school will take is not definitely determined, but it will probably consist of a four years' college preparatory department, four years' commercial high school department and a technical school intended to train men just below those turned out by the Institute of Technology, such as assistant engineers and office draughtsmen. In connection with this day school there will probably be athletic training, gymnasium privileges, nature studies, industrial work and many other features offered by the best day schools in the country.

One hundred and twenty-eight different towns and cities of New England, Canada, the South and West are represented by those attending the institute who are men of all ages, conditions and occupations regardless of their religious affiliations or financial standing. The institute is allied directly with Technology, Harvard and Brown universities and Tufts College through the various members of the faculty and advisory board, and the entire school system is recognized as one of the half dozen great movements of the kind on this continent. With additional courses and increased facilities, the young men of Boston and vicinity, and from all parts of the country who make this association their educational home, will soon be given opportunities deemed impossible but a decade ago.

Jordan Marsh Co.

Remember: Each year 30 of our buyers cross the ocean in quest of the latest ideas of the European marts and fashion centers—the largest number sent by any house in the United States.

Women's New Spring Waists

Our display of New Waists is the most extensive in Boston. These are all new styles in the most favored materials and show many designs and artistic treatment that are original and exclusive with us.



In addition to the Waists advertised today there are scores of other styles ranging from 1.00 to 60.00 each.

Striped Batiste Waists (as shown in figure, at left) Made with open front with collar and center plaits of venise insertion; the front is finished with double ruffle. Price..... 5.00

Crepon Waists (as shown in lower figure) Made of imported crepon, made military style, shoulders, collar, front and cuffs of hand-embroidery in Grecian patterns. Price..... 10.00

White Net Waists (as shown in third figure) Of all-over tucking, neck, front and sleeves finished with strappings of messaline in different colors and ruffling of net. Price 7.50

Lingerie Waists—Of fine lawn, back, front and sleeves of fine embroidery and lace insertion, ruffled net on collar and cuffs. Price 6.00

Silk Crepon Waists—Square yoke back and front of Irish insertion and heavy embroidery and fine tucks, sleeves to match front. Price..... 15.00

Lingerie Waists—Of imported batiste, entire waist trimmed with embroidery in different colors, cluny and val. insertions. Price..... 15.00

French Lawn Waists—Round yoke of Irish and Val. insertions, front, back and sleeves of embroidery, collar and cuffs ruffled with net. Price..... 25.00

Lingerie Waists—All-over embroidered, marquisette yoke of baby Irish insertion and medallions, long fitted sleeves to match yoke, collar and cuffs ruffled with net. Price..... 35.00

Net Waists—Black embroidered net over silk, yoke and collar trimmed with silk braid and embroidery, long fitted sleeves to match front. Regular 16.50 value. Special at..... 12.50

Net Waists—Of striped net, yoke in front of Venise and Val. insertions. Sleeves trimmed to match yoke. Price..... 18.50

The Choicest Weaves for Spring in Silks—Dress Goods—Wash Goods—White Goods

This store is notably supreme among Boston's fabric retailing establishments. Its supremacy is evident from every viewpoint—quantities, qualities and especially in carrying exclusive and hard-to-find novelties. Unequalled foreign buying facilities, together with an experience gained by catering to New England's most discerning buyers for over a half-century, have made leadership possible.

We invite an early inspection of all the many new fabrics now being shown and place especial emphasis on the following:

SILK FABRICS

NEW SHANTUNGS—Most desirable for gowns, motor coats, waists and afternoon dresses, being very durable and practical.

DRESS GOODS

NEW FOUARDS—Always a favored material for many uses—this season's showing being characterized by striking designs and colorings.

FRENCH SATIN CREPE DE CHINES—A splendid texture for semi-dress wear.

NEW SATIN FACED PRUNELLA CLOTH in all the newest shades—the most popular and best wearing material, next to broadcloth, for suits.

NEW LANSLOWNE—A much wanted fabric for spring near on account of its soft, clinging qualities and lustrous finish.

NEW DOTTED WIRE CLOTH—A novel material for street and afternoon costumes. It comes in many handsome shades and is worn over silk.

NEW LUXURY SILK—A strong, sheer washable fabric with a surface like silk—in all the street and evening shades.

NEW FRENCH PERCALES—In two-tone stripes, dots and fine checks—excellent for waists and shirt waist suits.

WHITE GOODS **FANCY COTTON "SATIN DUCHESSE"**—An entirely new washable fabric with a silken lustre and richness—admirable for waists and whole dresses.

INDIA CREPES, FRENCH CRINKLE and SHIRRED MUSLINS—Soft, clinging materials—very practical, as they require no ironing.

MERCERIZED CHIFFON and MADEIRA NAINSOOK—Two entirely different fabrics, but both especially adapted for fine underwear.

INSERTIONS, BANDS and GALLOONS ON FINE MATERIALS IN WHITE AND COLORS TO MATCH MANY OF THE NEW WHITE GOODS.

BOSTON OBSERVES LINCOLN BIRTHDAY IN FITTING MANNER

Boston's observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was concluded Friday evening with memorable ceremonies held at Symphony Hall, at the Hotel Brunswick where the Middlesex Club listened to a special program on Lincoln, at the Intercolonial Club, Roxbury, and at the high school halls in the various districts of Boston where special programs were carried out as part of the city celebration. In addition to these observances scores of patriotic societies throughout Greater Boston observed the occasion in various ways. At Symphony Hall the eulogy on Lincoln delivered by the Hon. John D. Long, former Governor of Massachusetts and secretary of the navy under President McKinley; the reading of a poem by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and the delightful music by the Symphony Orchestra and a chorus of 200 voices were the features.

Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the citizens' committee of 25 which had charge of the arrangements, called the assembly to order and introduced Maj. Henry Lee Higginson as presiding officer. Col. J. Payson Bradley read the proclamation of Gov. Eben S. Draper and later John E. Gilman read the famous Gettysburg address. Following several selections by the Symphony Orchestra and by the special chorus, the latter under the direction of Benjamin J. Lang, Boston's veteran chorister, ex-Governor Long was introduced.

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia, and Congressman Charles B. Landis of Indiana were the speakers at the Lincoln day dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman Wise in his boyhood served in the confederate army and in his manhood came to reverence the name and life of Abraham Lincoln as America's greatest man and surest model. He is a gifted orator and his eulogy made a great impression on all who heard it. Gen. Nelson A. Miles also paid his tribute to the memory of Lincoln, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann closed the exercises with a brief review of the deeply religious character of Lincoln's life.

Among the many celebrations in Boston was that of the Intercolonial Club at its clubhouse on Dudley street, Roxbury. President Fred J. MacLeod and Alexander McGregor, the latter a former president of the Scots Charitable Society, were the principal speakers.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Poem written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and read by her at the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Symphony Hall, Boston, Feb. 12, 1909.

Through the dim pageant of the years
A wondrous tracery appears:
A cabin of the western wild
Shelters in sleep a new-born child.

Nor nurse, nor parent dear can know
The way those infant feet must go;
And yet a nation's help and hope
Are sealed within that horoscope.

Beyond is toil for daily bread,
And thought, to noble issues led,
And courage, arming for the morn
For whose behest this man was born.

A man of homely, rustic ways,
Yet he achieves the forum's praise,

And soon earth's highest meed has won,
The seat and sway of Washington.
No throne of honors and delights;
Distrustful days and sleepless nights,
To struggle, suffer and aspire,
Like Israel, led by cloud and fire.

A treacherous shot, a sob of rest,
A martyr's palm upon his breast,
A welcome from the glorious seat
Where blameless souls of heroes meet;

And, thrilling through unmeasured days,
A song of gratitude and praise;
A cry that all the earth shall heed,
To God, who gave him for our need.

BALLOON MAKES A RECORD FLIGHT

PORTLAND, Me.—The longest journey ever made by a balloon from a New England point was completed Friday night when the big Pommern, carrying six passengers, came to earth in the town of Standish, close to Lake Sebago, about 7.30 o'clock after a flight of approximately 175 miles in an air line from North Adams, Mass., from where it started at noon.

The Pommern is the balloon which won the international race from St. Louis in 1907. It has a capacity of 85,000 cubic feet and in addition to being the largest balloon ever sent up in New England, has also the distinction of making the first ascension in New England this year.

In the car were Dr. Julian P. Thomas of New York, owner; Dr. Thomas' 10-year-old son Odin, Wilbur R. Kimball, Dr. William Greene, Henry Meixner, and Leo Stevens, all of New York. Mr. Stevens acted as pilot.

TWO STEAMSHIPS FOR NORTH ROUTE

The Portland-built steamers for service out of Seattle are nearing completion at the plant of the Willamette Iron & Steel Works and on the ways of the Supply shipyards—the H. B. Kennedy and the Hyak, respectively. In about six weeks both will be ready to take north and they may leave the same day.

NAMED TO START WOOL WAREHOUSE

CHICAGO—W. H. Manss, who has been industrial commissioner of the Chicago Association of Commerce for a year and a half, will relinquish the position Feb. 22 to organize the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company. This is the new company which is to erect a large wool and storage warehouse in Chicago, representing an investment of between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

Officials of the association speak with regret of his intention to resign, saying he has been a tireless worker in bringing business to the "great central market."

He formerly was industrial commissioner of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway at Chicago.

FRANCE MAY CUT TARIFF TO U. S.

PARIS—The government has decided to ask Parliament not to pass in its present form the report of the parliamentary commission under which the tariffs on American products have been increased, on an average, 20 per cent, as against a 10 per cent increase on European goods.

The commission recommended increases in 866 classifications of maximum tariffs, whereas the minimum increases numbered only 86.

TURKS SAY GRAND VIZIER TODAY WILL BE FORCED TO QUIT

CONSTANTINOPLE—The resignation of Kiamil Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier, will be demanded in the Parliament today, according to the statement of Ali Riza Bey, minister of war, who was removed from office. A stormy session is expected.

Ali Riza Bey, said: "The grand vizier is the cause of my unconstitutional dismissal, and the sitting of the Parliament Saturday will be a stormy one, being about to overthrow Kiamil Pasha, for a meeting of 140 deputies has decided to demand his resignation."

"Various rumors have been current, among others the statement that my dismissal was expected. I have categorically refused to accept the nomination of high commissioner of Egypt and have protested against the action of Kiamil Pasha. Parliament will Saturday publicly give its version of the recent events."

Rumors of the arrest of a member of the Young Turk committee Friday night caused considerable excitement among the population. The rumors were false, but it is beyond all doubt that the conduct of the Sultan in giving orders to Kiamil Pasha, who executes them blindly, gives rise to some serious incidents.

M. Zinoviev Friday informed Kiamil Pasha that the St. Petersburg cabinet had decided in the first place to settle the conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria on the basis of the Russian offer, reserving to itself the right to examine the details and later desire Turkey to also liquidate the Russo-Turkish war indemnity. It is certain that the Turkish cabinet will accept the proposal.

MILK IS POPULAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

In Buenos Ayres milk is the popular beverage, with the result that the population consists of a remarkably fine class of prosperous and happy citizens. There are nearly 300 shops which cater to the trade of customers who call for a drink of milk, says the Los Angeles Herald. The milk drinking habit has added greatly to the prosperity of Buenos Ayres. Statistics prove that in the United States the habit of milk drinking is declining.

WANT FEDERAL TARIFF BOARD

SPOKANE, Wash.—Adoption of a resolution endorsing the appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission by the President of the United States, which should have the same supervision of tariff matters that the railroad commission does over railroad matters, was the most significant action taken at the concluding session of the Retail Lumbermen's Association.

In response to an invitation expressed in person by George S. Shepherd of Portland, and by a letter from Tom Richardson, secretary of the Portland Commercial Club, it was voted that the 1910 meeting be held in Portland. The date will be fixed later by the board of directors.

FEW USE 'PHONES AS THEY SHOULD

"Only about one person in every ten knows how to use the telephone properly," said a district manager of one of the local companies. "Yes, sir, I'll stand by my guns on that assertion; and I think I can prove my point. Nine out of every 10 persons talk entirely too loud over the telephone. They actually shout and make so much noise that they drown out all semblance of clearness, says the Philadelphia Record. Then they can't hear, and the first thing you know there is a complaint about poor connection and faulty service. The correct way to talk over the telephone is to talk as you do in ordinary conversation, or even a trifle lower. People can't seem to realize that the telephone will carry a whisper even."

PEAT SOCIETY TO MEET. The American Peat Society will hold a preliminary meeting at the American House Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock to form a New England section. Speakers will be present to tell of the thousands of acres of peat swamp lands in this vicinity.

ENGAGE TEACHER FOR SINGLE PUPIL

TOLEDO, O.—For the education of one girl, and because the state law required it, the school directors of district No. 6, in Ross township, Mich., were compelled last fall to repair and reopen a school, buy fuel and other supplies and engage a teacher.

Inspectors of Ross and Richland townships held a meeting recently in Richland for the purpose of voting No. 6 district out of existence and dividing the territory among other districts.

They were blocked, however, by their contract with the teacher, which holds good until the end of the school year.

In view of this situation, they decided to continue to keep No. 6 going until the end of the school year and then make the change.

HILL LINE FOR MANITOBA. WINNIPEG, Man.—Bills will shortly be introduced in the Legislature to allow James J. Hill to build additional railways in the province and to form a company to control them under one name.

CUTTING SMALL ICE CROP TO PAVE WAY FOR HIGHER PRICES

Conditions in Maine Found to Be Excellent for Big Yield—Trust Neglects Its Opportunity.

HOUSES DESERTED

RICHMOND, Me.—Although there has seldom been a better winter for cutting ice on the Kennebec river and the various lakes, ponds and tributaries in this state, there will scarcely be the regular output this year, and all because the industry is controlled by a syndicate or trust, the American Ice Company, which prefers to carry on its operations elsewhere. The Hudson river presents a nearer scene to the trade than do the Maine rivers, consequently there is a lessening of freight charges, and then again there is this more potent reason: That the rivers of the state of Maine could furnish more than enough to meet the greatest demands of the big corporation, but if this were so and the supply was on hand, there would not be the opportunity to—once the price of this commodity and keep it at a point where it becomes a luxury among poor people.

The entire Kennebec river from this town to Augusta at the head of navigation is lined with ice houses, all of them belonging to the American Ice Company, and capable of storing enough ice to supply many of the largest cities along the Atlantic seaboard for an entire season, and yet less than a half dozen will be filled. Only about 200,000 tons are to be harvested this year, and while this will be of excellent quality, it represents almost nothing in comparison with what might be cut if the big corporation saw fit to fill its houses.

Down at Boothbay Harbor the independents and also the American Ice Company are filling their houses, and over on the Damariscotta river the big ice house at Clark's Cove is being filled. There is plenty of ice to be found all about Maine this winter.

There has had to be but little scraping of snow and the thickness is varying anywhere from 12 inches to 16 inches.

Farmers and those who have the opportunity are cutting their own ice where it is possible for their own consumption next summer, and from a general summing up of the situation there is absolutely no natural reason why there should be any ice famine during the year. Down on the Penobscot river, where there are numerous ice houses, there is plenty of good ice, but little will be cut, and there will be but a small harvest by the American Ice Company in the western part of the state.

The independents will cut a great deal this winter, however, for local consumption in all Maine cities, and it is probable that many of the larger capitalists will be able to ship away several vessel loads during the summer. Usually these cargoes are sold at a figure less than charged by the big ice corporation, but for this very reason meets with instant disposal at a fair rate.

In this vicinity the Barter's Island Ice Company has already made a deal to ship 30,000 tons to Newport, R. I., and has taken the contract at a fair figure, and all these smaller coast concerns expect to get rid of their harvests early in the summer.

RARE COINS SOLD IN AUCTION ROOM

LONDON.—The sale at Sotheby's, which has aroused great interest among numismatists all over the world, ended on Thursday. The collection belonged to the late Sherman Benson of New York, and was recognized as the most beautiful and valuable private collection ever formed in the United States.

The coins of Apulia, Calabria and Lucania were represented by specimens of exceptional beauty, while no such series of the coins of Tarentum was ever before seen at a single sale.

A tetradrachm of Kyrene, with a head of Zene Ammon, brought \$345; a fine example of silver stater, 8900; a silver stater from the Evans collection, \$1350; a tetradrachm of Axarbas, \$1575; another, \$1550, and a third, \$1100. The total of the sales was \$75,619.

ELKS ASK RESERVE IN YELLOWSTONE

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—An active campaign is being made by members of the order of Elks to secure at the present session of Congress an appropriation of \$30,000 for the creation of an elk preserve in the southeast corner of the Yellowstone National Park. Most of the wild elk now in existence are in Wyoming. Grand Exalted Ruler R. L. Holland of Colorado Springs, Col., has transmitted to every lodge a communication asking the adoption of resolutions urging upon Congress this action. The crusade is the result of reports which gained circulation a few years ago that elk were being slaughtered that their teeth might be secured for B. P. O. E. emblems.

CALLS NEWFOUNDLAND SOLONS. ST. JOHN, N.F.—Public interest in the deadlock in the Newfoundland Legislature is renewed by the action of Governor MacGregor in issuing a proclamation summoning it to meet Feb. 25. There has been no session since the general elections last November.

Musical Events in Boston



MME. EMMA EAMES.

AT the Lincoln celebration in Symphony Hall Friday night the singing of "The Hymn of Praise" was at the same time a tribute to Lincoln and to Mendelssohn; for on that patriotic occasion the German composer helped Americans to speak their thoughts on one of their great men. If a person could have two nationalities at once, Mendelssohn could be called an American composer. Without his music Americans 40 and 50 years ago would have been unable to express some of the deepest feelings to which their absorption in the task of nation building gave rise. This country owes a debt to Felix Mendelssohn for furnishing them with music at a time when they were too busy to equip conservatories and raise up a generation of composers of their own. He belongs to us just as Lincoln belongs to Europe; his work was of service to Americans as Lincoln's work was of service to Europeans. It is of untold importance to this country that Mendelssohn was born in easy circumstances and lived his comfortable life in Berlin and searched in music for an expression of life's joy and dignity, as it is of untold importance to Europe that Lincoln had a rough training as a country boy and when grown up searched for an abiding solution of the problem of democracy. We are glad to have Europeans acknowledge that Lincoln has benefited other people of earth besides his own, we are glad even to throw down the barriers of nationality and let them claim him as theirs; we should do well to acknowledge Mendelssohn as a benefactor of America and to claim him, so far as the requirements of provincialism allow, as ours.

The pension fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will have its second benefit concert of the year on Sunday evening, Feb. 28. The orchestra has secured as soloist Dr. Ludwig Wullner, who has been heard here in song recitals. Before Dr. Wullner became a reciter of songs, he was an actor, for 10 years the leading man of the famous Meininger Company of Players, and it is said that his recitations are as dramatically impressive as his singing of songs. At the pension fund concert he will recite the "Hexenlied" to Schillings' orchestral setting. This is a species of "cantillation," as Francon Davies used to call it. He has given it in New York with much success.

Mr. Fiedler plans also to repeat Richard Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben."

Tickets for the concert will go on sale on Friday, Feb. 19.

RAILROAD RATES TO BE PROTESTED

Canadians Preparing to Make Appeal to Commission Soon to Sit in Vancouver, B. C., for Lower Charge.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The excessive freight and passenger rates on the White Pass & Yukon railroad are likely to be aired before the railway commission soon to sit in this city. J. T. Congdon, the newly elected member for the Yukon, stated that this will be the chief matter to be presented by him to the Parliament at Ottawa, and that an effort will be made to compel the railway commission to report its findings on this subject, which they took up three years ago.

The passenger rate from Skagway to White Horse, he stated, is over 19 cents a mile, while the freight rate is even more excessive, being about 10 times as great as that charged on the western roads.

Mr. Congdon declared it was his intention to impress upon the people of the East the fact that the Yukon is not played out, but is rather only at the beginning of its career. Although individual mining may be practically over, he believes the opportunities for mining on a large scale are not surpassed elsewhere.

Feb. 22, 1910, when in Warsaw, Poland, ground will be broken and the erection of a monument begun which will be second to none in the world and a tribute to the musician from his fellow countrymen and from music lovers the world over. Paderewski has already realized over \$5000 from his autograph-photographs, which will be his personal donation.

The Eames-Gogorza recital will be given in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 2:30. This event is said to be the last appearance of Mme. Eames here for some years. She has concluded her engagement with the Metropolitan Opera House Company, and after the concert tour which she begins here, is to go abroad for a number of years to fill engagements already entered into. Both of the singers will draw upon their extended repertoire as soloists, and a number of duets will be added to the program of the day. Mme. Eames has secured some interesting novelties by modern composers for her present tour, which will have a first hearing here.

Madame Lillian Nordica's recital will be given in Symphony Hall, Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2:30 p. m. Mme. Nordica will be heard in a program of classical and operatic selections and modern songs chosen with a view to show the wide range of her abilities. She is to have the assistance of the artists who have accompanied her throughout her present tour, Miss Emma Showers, pianist, a Memphis girl who has gained much favorable comment; Mr. Frederick Hastings, a baritone singer of Boston birth and education, who has been highly praised by critics in other cities, and Mr. Andre Benoit, accompanist. The subscription sale continues at Symphony Hall until Friday, the 19th inst., when the box office sale opens.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Richard Platt will play the following program in Steinert Hall: Liszt, Spazialist, Ballade, B. Minor; Tchaikowski, Variations, Op. 19, No. 6; Scarlatti, Presto; Helman, Intermezzo, Op. 6; Platt, The Gulls; Ravel, Sonatine; "L'Indy, Valse (Lauburg); Dubois, "Les Abeilles"; Chopin's "Meine Freudin" (transcribed by Liszt) and Barcarolle, Op. 60.

For the third and last of the series of sonata recitals for piano and violin, announced by Mr. and Mrs. David Maumes at Steinert Hall, next Friday evening, the three works to be played are as follows: Handel (1685-1759), sonata in D major; Beethoven (1770-1827), sonata in A major, op. 47 (dedicated to R. Kreutzer); and Brahms (1833-1897), sonata in G major, op. 78.

Miss Helen Allen Hunt, soloist at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, is to give a song recital at Potter Hall on Monday afternoon, March 1, when she will have the assistance of Isidore Luckstone as accompanist.

During the short visit to New England to be made by Mme. Katharine Goodson next week she will be heard in a single recital only, that to be given by her at Jordan Hall next Thursday afternoon. Her program for this event is as follows: Fantaisie, op. 12, and novellette, E. major, Schumann; sonata, E. minor, op. 7, Grieg; nocturne, G. major, two valses, op. 34 in A flat and op. 64, D flat, and ballade, op. 47, Chopin; romance, op. 24, No. 9, Schubert; humoresque, Tchaikovsky; Aulus, Gernsheim; Rigaudon, op. 204 Raff, and Rhapsodie, No. 12, Liszt.

A pianist now in Boston, Ernest Consolo, an Italian by birth, will be heard at the fourth of the season's concerts of the Kneisel Quartet, at Fenway Court music room next Tuesday evening. He has played with the quartet in other cities this season. The program will include the following works: Beethoven's Quartet in A minor, op. 132; Grieg's third and fourth movements from post-humous quartet in F major (finished by Julius Roentgen) first time—M. S.; and Brahms' Piano Quintet in F minor, op. 34.

Marion Lina Tufts, the young Maiden girl whom Mme. Szumowska is introducing into the ranks of professional musicians, will play the following program next Thursday evening in Steinert Hall: Handel's "Harmonious Black-

FRUIT PUSHCARTS AID TO CITY GIRLS

CLEVELAND, O.—Mrs. Florence Kelley, national secretary of the Consumers' League, at the annual meeting of the league here recently, said that the pushcarts were the saving grace of New York. Telling of the 23,000 children who every year enter industry in New York city alone, she described the lot of the experienced girl worker, who depends largely upon the pushcart, laden with its fruit, for her breakfast, which costs her only a few cents.

At the 10th anniversary meeting of the national organization, which will be held in Providence, R. I., the first week of March, it is hoped to pass resolutions to devote its efforts during the next 10 years to bettering factories.

The establishment of a national children's bureau is a paramount issue in the work of the Consumers' League. Mrs. Kelley urged every person to write United States senators, soliciting influence and sympathy in having the bill passed authorizing the establishment of a national children's bureau.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR MINES. MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Woodward Iron Company is equipping its ore mines on Red Mountain with electric lights. The coal mines at Dolomite were wired last year.



EMILIO DE GOGORZA.

smith; Mozart's Fantasie in C minor; Saint-Saen's Caprice on Gluck's "Alceste"; Chopin's Nocturne in F sharp minor; Waltz in C sharp minor, Impromptu in F sharp minor and Ballade in G minor; Chaminade's Theme Varié; Debussy's Danse and Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 11.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach emerges into public concert life about once a season. Next Wednesday evening is one of these times and she announces a program of her usual high standard. It consists of Handel's Prelude and Fugue from the F minor suite; Schumann's Waldscenen, Op. 82; Grieg's Gigue in B flat minor; Mozart's Mazurka Nos. 1 and 6; Gottschalk's Boreuse; Liszt's Valse-Improvisation A flat major; Debussy's Clair de Lune and Toccata; and last, Mrs. Beach's own Concerto in C sharp minor, op. 45, at which Carl Faellon will assist her in playing the second pianoforte.

The Commonwealth opera company, G. Lo Guidice-Fabri, director, will give two evenings of grand opera in Italian Monday, March 8, and Tuesday, March 9, in Jordan Hall. The program for the first night will be the overture and fourth act of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana;" of the second night, the fourth act of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." There will be nine principal singers, a chorus of 50 and an orchestra of 30 pieces.

The third Dolmetsch concert will be given on Wednesday evening, March 10, and will include an unpublished Divertimento by Joseph Haydn for oboe, violin, viola da gamba, violoncello and harpsichord; a concerto of Mozart for harpsichord and orchestra, and a concerto of Beethoven for pianoforte and orchestra.

The Haydn trio, consisting of Miss Eleanor Soule Hayden, Miss Edith Gertrude Wales, and Mr. Edwin Byron Powell, gave its sixth annual concert before a large audience in Brattle hall, Cambridge, Thursday night. The trio was assisted by Miss Harriet A. Shaw, harpist, and Mr. Percy Jewett Burrell, reader.

Next Thursday afternoon at the vesper service of the First Church in Boston (Unitarian), corner of Berkeley and Marlboro streets, the first half hour, from 4:30 to 5 o'clock, will be devoted to organ music, played by Arthur Foote, the organist of the church.

The American Music Company holds a meeting at the Twentieth Century Club building, Feb. 1.

The third violin recital by Richard Czerwonky will take place in Steinert Hall on Wednesday evening, March 10.

Next Saturday afternoon a pianola recital will be given in Steinert Hall at which H. Lambert Murphy, tenor, will sing.

The next recital by Mischa Elman, the young violinist, will be Saturday afternoon, March 20, at Symphony Hall.

COUNT KOMURA CHEERS BRITAIN

England Sees in Japanese Foreign Minister's Recent Speech Promise of Peace in the Far East.

LONDON.—The speech delivered by Count Komura at Tokio on Japan's relations with foreign nations has created an excellent impression in England and is a striking testimony to the change which has come over the situation in the far East during the last few years.

When the treaty of Portsmouth ended the terrible conflict in Manchuria, there was a general assumption that the peace would simply prove a short and uneasy breathing space for the combatants, and that a renewal of the contest for supremacy was inevitable.

The clear and positive terms in which Count Komura reaffirmed his unqualified acceptance of the policy of the "open door" cannot but be received with general satisfaction.

The Times in a leading article says: "The people of the United States, we are confident, will support Mr. Roosevelt in his energetic efforts to repress the short-sighted and unpatriotic campaign against a nation whose government are loyally doing their best to enforce restrictions upon emigration to those States."

BRIDGE MONUMENT FOR LINCOLN AND DAVIS IS PROPOSED

The Structure Will Be Built in Kentucky and Legislature Will Be Asked to Aid Scheme.

PLAN IN INFANCY

As a joint memorial to the leaders in the struggle between the states, both of whom were born in Kentucky, it is proposed to build a stone bridge across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and when the Legislature meets a bill will be offered making an appropriation to carry out the idea, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The bridge, if constructed, would be built of stone and of beautiful design. It would be located at the foot of Capitol avenue, and would furnish an approach to the new capital from the north side of the city. It would also greatly aid to the appearance of the street, which is directly in front of the main entrance to the capitol.

Kentucky has never done anything to honor the memories of Lincoln and Davis and has no monument to either of the great men who were produced by Kentucky.

It has been recommended that a statue of Lincoln be placed at one end of the bridge and on the opposite end a statue of Davis. The bridge might be further embellished by other statues, and the whole would be of a design appropriate to the memorial features.

A bridge across the Kentucky river at the foot of Capitol avenue is to be built and the Legislature is to be asked to appropriate the money for the purpose, but it is thought that the Legislature would be much more likely to make the appropriation as a memorial to Lincoln and Davis. The plan has only been tentatively proposed as yet, and has not taken definite shape, but it will be put into the proper form for presentation to the Legislature long before that body meets next January.

COLLEGE ALUMNI IN LEGISLATURE

BERKELEY, Cal.—A potent factor in the California State Legislature is the presence in that body of 14 graduates of the state university, nearly all of them graduates of the last ten years. Some of these men, although very young in comparison with the average legislators in the state, have received appointments on many of the more important committees, chief among them being the committee on appropriations for the state university.

The university has been endeavoring for years to obtain an appropriation for a new agricultural building. At the last session a bill came up for the appropriation of \$250,000 and was defeated, but as a result of the favor of the house committee this year it looks as though another bill of similar import will pass. The committee has been the guests of President Wheeler during the last week to become conversant with conditions as they are. A favorable report is expected to be presented to the House this week.

SOUTHERN ROADS TO BE IMPROVED

BATON ROUGE, La.—The "good roads" program proposed by Governor Sanders is meeting with favorable response from the police juries. Many parishes have decided to appropriate \$100, as suggested by the Governor, to form a nucleus for a common fund to be used for inaugurating a "good roads" movement in each parish. The money appropriated by the parishes will be used by the state board of engineers, and it is proposed to put the convicts in the penitentiary at work on the state's model roads.

NEW YORK.—A novelty in doors appeared on Broadway when for the first time the swing doors leading into the Hotel Astor were operated by electricity instead of by hand on Tuesday. A doorman stood in the hotel lobby some distance from the doors. In his hand he held an electric button attached to a wire. The other end of the wire was connected with the door swinging apparatus. When anybody approached the door from either the street or the lobby side the doorman pressed the button and the door swung round. The speed with which the door moves is regulated automatically.

NEW ORLEANS.—Mayor Behrman has just learned of the possible whereabouts of the famous bronze cast of the face of the great Napoleon, made and presented to this city by Dr. Antommarchi.

HOPE TO RECOVER NAPOLEON BUST

Capt. W. G. Raoul of Atlanta, in a letter to the newspapers there, admits that he has the mask in his possession, having bought it about 18 years ago. Mayor Behrman has written to Mr. Raoul for particulars about it, and hopes to have the city once more in possession of the valuable and much-sought-after relic.



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MEETING OF THREE AMERICAN NATIONS AWAKENS INTEREST

Program of Canada, Mexico and United States Conservation Conference Is Matter of Much Speculation.

WASHINGTON—Keen interest is manifested as to what will be the program of subjects of the North American Conservation Conference between representatives of Canada, Mexico, and the United States, in this city, Feb. 18.

The names of the respective delegates, named at the White House Friday, are as follows:

United States—Secretary of State Bacon, Secretary of the Interior Garfield and Gifford Pinchot, government forester; Canada, Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture; Clifford Sifton, former minister of the interior, and Dr. Henri S. Beland, member of Parliament; Mexico—Romulo Escobar, former minister of agriculture; Manuel A. De Quevedo, minister of forestry, and Carlos Sollier.

In his letter to President Diaz of Mexico and Lord Grey of Canada, President Roosevelt outlined as the purpose of the conference the consideration of "mutual interests involved in the conservation of natural resources" and the preparation of "a general plan adapted to promote the welfare of the nations concerned."

There is a pretty well defined feeling, however, that definite topics will have to be discussed. That the Canadians take this view is indicated by the fact that they have sent to the national conservation commission compilations of specific regulations governing the disposal of their natural resources.

Last summer's forest fires on both sides of the line are so recent in the minds of both countries that undoubtedly the possibility of some cooperative scheme of fire protection is likely to be touched upon. There are other important international questions concerning natural resources which can hardly fail of consideration.

The Canadian and Mexican delegates to the conference are coming prepared to contribute suggestions as well as to receive them. Their representatives at the international meeting will be prominent specialists on the various phases of the subject to be discussed. Conservation has not been limited to the United States. Early last year, for instance, every acre of the public timberlands in British Columbia, except what has been leased, was placed in forest reserves.

This action was taken to check waste by bringing the care and cutting of timber resources more effectively under government control. The action affected 150,000,000 acres—as much land as was put into all national forests of this country up to 1907. In the Yukon all water-power rights are granted for only 20 years and as the expiration of that time their control reverts to the public.

The water-power question is now one of the most important and far reaching before the United States today.

President Diaz of Mexico has a comprehensive knowledge of forestry and understands fully the benefits to be gained by its application. He is also deeply interested in the improvement of agricultural methods and the farmers of the country are rapidly adopting new ones. Mexico has few large waterways, but the nation has provided for the expenditure of several million dollars for the improvement of internal navigation.

BEETS NEGLECTED BY OHIO FARMERS

Owing to the fact that the farmers of Sandusky county display but little interest in the raising of beets and most of the beets have to be shipped in for the local refinery, the Continental Sugar Company may abandon the local beet sugar refinery and make all its sugar at the Blissfield (Mich.) plant, or erect a new refinery in one of the northwestern Ohio counties, says the Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

A canvass of the county is now being made to ascertain what the farmers will do in the matter of growing beets for the refinery, which is the only one of the kind in Ohio.

NEW WAREHAM RURAL ROUTE.

WAREHAM, Mass.—Route No. 1, R. F. D., has been established and will be in operation April 1. The route comprises Swift's beach, Gibbs avenue, Tremont road, a portion of Sandusky road, Indian and Long Neck and is 25 miles in length.

PROTESTS BRITISH VETO.

PLYMOUTH—Mr. Pease, the chief Liberal whip in the House of Commons in a speech here Friday night, announced that the government will appeal to the country before many months for a mandate to abolish the veto of the House of Lords.

CHINA NOW FEELS LOSS OF DOWAGER

Present Government Is Said to Be Lacking the Sense of Solidity That Characterized Tsi An's Reign.

PEKING—It becomes increasingly evident that the death of the Empress Dowager deprived China of a strong personality whose political instinct enabled the Manchui dynasty to maintain equilibrium. Since her death the government, in the hands of the Regent, is losing the elements of solidity and the palace is becoming the hotbed of party faction and intrigue.

The result of this state of affairs is illustrated by the difficulty Chang-Chih-Tung is experiencing with reference to the Hankow-Canton railway loan, although an edict of Oct. 28, 1908, conferred on him full powers to contract the loan. The ministry of communications, it would appear, is offering determined opposition because, in the interests of economy and sound work, and anxious to avoid delay, Chang-Chih-Tung is disposed to employ British contractors. The object of the ministry of communications is to obtain foreign loans unfettered by conditions with regard to the control of expenditure. Chang-Chih-Tung is reported to have tendered his resignation of the directorship of the railway, which, however, the Regent has refused to accept.

CANADIAN PEOPLE ASK TO KNOW FIRST OF TREATY TENETS

Leaders Urge That Parliamentary Procedure Concealing Provisions of Waterways Pact Be Changed.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The leaders of both political parties in Canada have again expressed the opinion that the Canadian people would consider it an improvement if the present parliamentary usage in regard to treaty arrangements could be so modified that the country would be aware of the provisions of any treaty at the same time that they become known in the country which is the other party involved.

The leader of the opposition was the first publicly to deprecate the present situation, which has been accentuated in connection with the waterway treaty. He stated that his previous remarks had been misunderstood to some extent by the imperial authorities. Instead of considering the imperial government responsible for the ignorance of the Canadian Parliament in regard to the conditions of the treaty, he heartily agreed with the colonial secretary, Lord Crewe, that it was the Canadian government which was responsible in such matters.

Looking up the question, whether such treaties were considered by the United States Senate in secret session, he could find no evidence that such procedure was obligatory; and he was informed that persons in the United States who were interested in the waterways treaty had obtained all the information desired regarding its provisions before it was published in the press or presented to Congress in its entirety. Mr. Borden considered this placed Canadians at a disadvantage.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declares Mr. Borden misunderstood the colonial secretary of state—he had not considered that Earl Crewe's communication was intended to emphasize the fact that the Canadian government should be responsible to the people for the negotiation of treaties, although having been represented by a special commissioner, Mr. Gibbons of London during the negotiations the government was prepared to accept full responsibility.

The main question is, however, whether the provisions of treaties should be communicated to the Parliament and therefore to the people, before being signed finally by the King.

Sir Wilfrid says he understands that each treaty carries its own terms as to whether the signature of the King or the action of Parliament makes it effective. "In my opinion," he continued, "this treaty is completed by the signature of the King, but agree altogether with Mr. Borden that it will be to the advantage of the country to know the treaty provisions after the signatures of the plenipotentiaries have been affixed, but before it was signed by the King. I think if the parliamentary usage were changed in that respect it would be an improvement."

MARINE PAINTER FEELS SUBJECT

Really convincing marine views are conspicuous by their scarcity. In "The Roaring Forties," a painting shown at the annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, by Frederick J. Waugh, the artist has given the character and spirit of the sea with rare understanding and skill, says the Philadelphia North American. The color and action of the waves, the palpable spray and spume, are painted with fine feeling and realism. Frederick Waugh is a native Philadelphian. He received his early training in art at the academy, going later to Europe, where he resided for several years and where his work has attracted considerable attention. He is now living in Orange, N. J.

Lowell School Trains Many as Textile Experts



TEXTILE SCHOOL, LOWELL, MASS.

The buildings which stand on the banks of the Merrimack river draw students from all over the United States and from foreign countries.

Day and Night Classes on Subjects Relating to Manufacture of Goods Taught in an Up-to-Date Plant.

MACHINERY COSTLY

LOWELL, Mass.—The Lowell Textile School is located on the northern bank of the Merrimack river and but a short distance east of Pawtucket falls. The site comprises 18 acres and is a commanding one, overlooking the rapids, with a distant view of the river above the falls stretching westward and northward to the hills and mountains of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The buildings, three in number, are all connected and are arranged to form three sides of a quadrangle. The administration offices, chemistry and dyeing, engineering, designing and finishing departments are located in Southwick Hall, fronting on Moody street. Back of this on the north side of the court is located Kilson Hall, which contains the cotton yarn and knitting departments, machine shop and engineering laboratories, and power plant. The Falmouth street building on the east side of the court provides room for the woolen and worsted yarn and weaving departments. The entire floor space is over 126,000 square feet, and the total value of the plant and equipment is inventoried at approximately \$570,000.

The equipment is most varied, and includes the principal machines used in the manufacture of textile materials from the fleece or bale to the finished

product ready for market. Standard and commercial machines are in use and all courses are arranged to devote a part of the time to the operation of the machines as well as to the assembling and adjustment of the parts. This results in fixing the fundamental principles taught in the class and lecture rooms.

The day courses are five in number and are each of three years' duration. A diploma is awarded upon the successful completion of any one course.

The courses are designated as cotton manufacturing, wool manufacturing, designing, chemistry and dyeing, and textile engineering, and their names signify the particular branch of the industry covered by each. The evening courses are subdivisions of these and are planned to meet the needs of those who are obliged to spend the day in the mills and shops.

The day classes show a registration, Jan. 1, 1909, of 173, and the evening classes of 505. The corps of instructors, which is the same for both day and evening classes, numbers 27 and includes graduates of the leading technical schools of this country and abroad and who have had a training in the practical side of their particular branch.

The school is governed by a board of trustees composed of leading men connected with the textile and educational interests of the state. The officers of the board are: President, Alexander G. Cunnock; vice-president, Jacob Rogers; treasurer, Arthur G. Pollard; clerk, James T. Smith. The administration of the school is vested in the principal, Charles H. Eames.

The annual report of the trustees for 1908 was recently submitted to the Legislature of the state. The cost for maintenance, including the salaries of in-

structors and administrative salaries, for supplies, and so forth amounted to \$66,550.96, and this cost is reduced by receipts \$8100.93, bringing the net cost of maintenance to \$58,450.03. The institution cost the state \$35,000 and the city \$8000, while the amount received from tuitions came to \$15,517.62. The land is valued at \$105,639.09, and the buildings at \$239,098.17, and equipment is valued at \$210,815.96.

Results of a recent canvass of alumni show that about 60 per cent of the graduates from the day classes are receiving over \$1000 a year, and 20 per cent are receiving \$2000 and over, with some cases of \$4000, \$5000 and \$7000 salaries. The first graduate has not been out of school 10 years.

Of the 173 day pupils, 130, or 80 per cent, are residents of Massachusetts, 61 cities and towns being represented; 161, or 94 per cent, are from New England, of which Boston is the common center, or from New York city distributing houses; the balance are from northern states, the Philippines or Hawaii, with the exception of one from Japan and one from Mexico. The annual tuition charged United States citizens not residents of Massachusetts is \$150 per annum, as against \$100 for residents and \$300 for foreigners.

The roster of the 505 evening pupils shows 15 cities and towns represented. Although the opening of an evening textile school at Lawrence diverted many pupils, this loss has been more than made up.

The cost to the commonwealth per student during the year 1907 was \$225, and during 1908, \$202. With the same percentage of gain in the number of pupils for the coming year, the cost would be lowered to \$155.

Foreign Briefs

LONDON—The Earl and Countess of Granard have arrived here.

GENEVA, Switzerland—The railroad terminus here has been burned.

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chancellor Beckert of the German legation here has been arrested at Chillan, capital of the province of Nuble.

TOKIO—The annual dinner celebration of the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been held at the official residence of Count Komura.

MEXICO CITY—A new line of steamships is to be put on between Progresso, Yucatan and the principal Atlantic ports of South America, especially of Brazil.

DUBLIN—The Irish landowners' convention has adopted resolutions urging the rejection by Parliament of Chief Secretary of Ireland Birrell's proposed land bill.

COPENHAGEN—Bills providing for better sea and land defense for Copenhagen and Zealand were introduced at Folkething Friday by the minister of national defense.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Porte has notified Russia of its acceptance, in principle, of Russia's latest financial proposal for a settlement of the Turkish-Turkish-Bulgarian dispute.

LISBON—The Chinese minister at Paris and the Portuguese foreign minister have exchanged notes, establishing the boundaries of Macao seaport and dependency of the Portuguese in China.

MORGAN IN PARIS, AVOIDS ART MEN

PARIS—J. P. Morgan arrived Friday from America. He was a fellow passenger with Charles M. Schwab, who went to London. Mr. Morgan, like ex-Senator W. A. Clark, who also is here, is avoiding the art collectors, and is not announcing his plans.

During Mr. Morgan's visit some additional official recognition may be taken of his recent gift of a petrified tree trunk to the Museum of Natural History here.

HEAD OF CHICAGO SCHOOLS RESIGNS

CHICAGO—E. G. Cooley Friday night announced his resignation as superintendent of the Chicago public schools. Mr. Cooley recently was offered the presidency of a Boston publishing firm. Mr. Cooley several days ago declared he was tired of fighting politicians.

ENGLAND EXPECTS TO RIVAL WRIGHTS AT AIRSHIP TRIALS

LONDON—Important trials with a new aeroplane of British design are to take place in the vicinity of London in a few days. Capt. W. Windham, a member of the Aeroplane Club, hopes to give an early demonstration of the practicability of his new flying machine, which is being completed in France.

It is a biplane worked by a 25 horsepower engine, with a front plane for lifting and a rear plane for steering. Both horizontal and vertical rudders are placed at a greater distance than usual from the center of the machine, and are fitted so as to lift the "bow" or "stern," as well as for ordinary use.

The two wooden propellers are so connected that a defect developed in one of them will not endanger the stability of the machine.

The seats for the driver and his assistant are so poised as to enable the equilibrium to be preserved by the body movement of the operator. The trials are to be watched by Colonel Cody, Major Baden-Powell and other officers interested.

It is understood that the Russian government is already negotiating with Captain Windham for the purchase of his invention, if successful.

M. Serge Bolotoff, a young Russian nobleman and a member of the British Aeroplane Club, has also invented an aeroplane, which has three planes, arranged in such a way that the angle can be altered according to the wind and rate of flight. The young Russian hopes to fly across the English channel this summer in this machine, which measures 23 feet by 33 feet, and is to carry sufficient gasoline to last during a flight of six consecutive hours.

From Berlin comes the news of a somewhat premature scheme for covering Germany with a system of airship services. Each halting place will require an area of between seven and eight acres, on which would be the necessary sheds and anchorage ground. It is reported that stations of this kind are to be projected at 30 of the principal towns of the empire. The scheme is said to be supported by a number of leading financiers and sportsmen, whose names have not been divulged.

News comes from France that Arthur Balfour, the former premier, again mortgaged out to the Wright Aerodrome at Pau, France, Wilbur Wright having telephoned that he intended to fly.

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—A bronze bust of Charles Darwin has been presented to the American Museum of Natural History.

HELENA, Mont.—The Senate has passed the anti-poolroom measure and it has gone to the Governor for his signature.

BUFFALO—Two freight engines of the Erie railroad were used to carry water a distance of 10 miles to put out a fire in North Collins.

NEW YORK—The student board of representatives has joined with the faculty of Columbia University in its effort to stamp out hazing.

NEW YORK—The competition between the Bermuda-Atlantic line and the Quebec Steamship Company has reduced the rate to Bermuda to \$20 for the present.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—A new city like Gary, Ind., is to be built by the United States Steel Corporation around a \$14,500,000 plant to be erected this spring about three miles from here.

LOWELL LEAGUE DROPS OFFICIAL

LOWELL, Mass.—General Secretary Charles A. Merrill of the Law and Order League will be dismissed by Feb. 24, according to a decision taken by the executive committee. At a meeting of the committee, at which Mr. Merrill was present, reasons were set forth why, in the opinion of that committee, the general secretary should withdraw. At Mr. Merrill's request a committee was appointed to present the reasons in writing, and this was done. To this communication it is understood that Mr. Merrill has made no reply.

MOVEMENT TO AID NEGRO.

NEW YORK—Fifty prominent persons interested in the advancement of the negro today joined in a call "upon all the believers in democracy to join in a national conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

LINE ALONG FLATHEAD.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Vancouver capitalists have taken measures to incorporate the Kootenay & Alberta Railway Company, capital \$3,000,000, to run from the United States boundary to British Columbia-Alberta boundary along the Flathead river valley.

STATES OF SOUTH GROW RICE CROPS

Louisiana and Portions of Texas and Arkansas Respond Well to Methods of Culture.

NEW ORLEANS—Congressmen Broussard and Ransdell are using their best efforts with the Agricultural Department at Washington to promote the rice growing interests of this state, Eastern Texas and Southeastern Arkansas. Experiments in better methods of rice culture will be extended this year under the direction of a specialist, who will probably be located at this city.

In Mr. Ransdell's home parish, East Carroll, 3000 acres were planted in rice last year, with such good results that it is expected this crop will take the place of cotton this year in those sections ravaged by the boll weevil.

Many planters in other parishes, whose cotton crops have been jeopardized by the boll weevil, have decided to turn their lands into truck farms and orchards to supply the canning factories being established in the state. This is in line with the efforts of the state agricultural department to encourage diversified farming in Louisiana.

COIN MILLION CENT PIECES LAST YEAR IN SAN FRANCISCO

Record Output at Western Mint Owing to Increased Demand for Bronze Penny in California.

The striking of more than a million cent pieces at the San Francisco mint in 1908 made a new record in the history of the United States mint and its branches, for never before since the coinage of pieces of this denomination was begun, in 1793, had such coins been struck anywhere but at the parent establishment at Philadelphia.

As a matter of fact, no need for the making of coins of this denomination in the West presented itself until within recent years, as the demand for cent pieces was confined almost exclusively to the Atlantic and middle western states. In the West and Southwest this minor coin has had no purchasing value, was not recognized and was seldom seen in circulation. Indeed, even at the present time there are many western localities in which cent pieces are not accepted.

In Colorado, for example, if a person tenders a five-cent piece to a postmaster for two two-cent stamps he receives in exchange, together with his stamps, not a one-cent piece but a one-cent postage stamp. There are no cent pieces in the money drawer of the postmaster.

In a Denver store a certain commodity is quoted at, say, 17 cents a pound. The purchaser must take either 15 or 20 cents worth. Nothing less than five cents worth is sold.

Now the people of the Centennial state are going to have a chance of becoming acquainted with the little bronze cent, for it is the intention of the government to strike cent pieces at the new Denver mint in 1909, says the New York Sun.

California has had as little use for the cent as other parts of the West. For many years no coin of less denomination than 10 cents had a purchasing value there, and in the gold days nothing less than 25 cents would buy anything. Miners frequently throwing a handful of small silver pieces out into the street as useless weight to carry, the "two-bits" or quarter being the minimum current coin.

RHODE ISLAND PARK BOARD TO ACQUIRE NEW RESERVATION

The Lincoln Section Near Providence Is Larger Than Roger Williams District and Is Very Beautiful.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of the most important actions of the Rhode Island metropolitan park commission was taken Friday night when that body definitely decided to establish the Lincoln Park Reservation of 475 acres as a public parkway and a portion of the state's park system. That the action was taken on Lincoln's centenary was not wholly a coincidence, but the state knew nothing of the intended action until it was announced this morning. The section of land which the commission voted to acquire, and upon which it holds options, is stated to be one of the most beautiful in New England.

It will be the largest park in the state, winning that honor from the historic Roger Williams park by a score or more of acres. The action by the commission was taken after a pilgrimage in automobiles over the entire tract of land Friday afternoon.

Lincoln woods, as the tract was known, or Lincoln reservation, as it will hereafter be called, lies between circles 31, and 3 1/2 miles from the State House. Most of the tract is covered with tree growth, and a considerable portion is undulating pasture land. It is adaptable to park purposes with very little work. The land is especially accessible to people living in Providence, Central Falls, Pawtucket and North Providence.

While it has been known that the commission was to announce its plans for a large addition to the park system, it was not known that Lincoln day would be selected for the deal to be completed. The addition of the Lincoln reservation is one of seven projects which the commission will attempt to carry through. Each of the other six will add many hundred acres to the system, and it has been stated by the experts in the commission's employ that no better system will exist in New England when it is completed.

The new parkway is two and one eighth miles from the Pawtucket city hall; four and one fourth miles from the Rhode Island state house in Providence; one and three fourths miles from the Central Falls city hall and one and one half miles from the Valley Falls town hall. The total population within two miles of the park (Providence not included) is 72,000 persons. Providence has, in rough figures, 200,000 population. The land borders on four ponds.

P. R. Jones of Olmsted Brothers, official consulting landscape architects of this commission, the architects who held a similar position with respect to the Massachusetts commission, said Friday night in regard to the purchase:

"In my opinion the land is much finer than the Middlesex Fells district of the Boston system. In all the country, I know of no section of wild country so splendidly adapted for a reservation of this character and at the same time so close to the cities which need such a place. It bears practically the same relation to your system that the Blue Hill and the Middlesex Fells reservations do to the Boston parks. Its acquisition should be considered a project of wide-spread interest and value."

MONTREAL PORT DUES INCREASED

MONTREAL—Instead of making Montreal a free port, as was expected would be done, the Dominion government has placed the burden of meeting increased interest on the money already expended on the port on the board of harbor commissioners of Montreal.

The board has issued a new schedule of rates for the coming season, under which railroads will be charged \$2.50 per car instead of \$2; shed rentals have been increased 3 per cent and wharfage dues on merchandise increased.



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NEED OF VIGILANCE IS URGENT TO SUPPRESS UNREST IN INDIA

Writer in London Says That the Agitation of the Extremists Is Simmering Below the Surface.

NOT IN EVIDENCE

LONDON—The visitor to India, especially if he is a stranger to the country, would very soon conclude that unrest and sedition seem much more alarming and vivid in England than they do upon the spot. The fact is that, so far as the outward demeanor of the natives is concerned, he might travel from end to end of the country without discovering that the position of affairs gave any cause for anxiety.

It is true that he might hear from one of the British residents that the center of unrest was in one locality, while another would assure him that it was to be found in quite another spot. After a certain amount of conversation of this sort, he would not unreasonably come to the conclusion that the unrest among the native population was fairly general and widespread. At the same time it is possible to rest assured that there is not the least visible prospect of any widespread disturbances which the rulers of India could not rapidly suppress.

There is, however, need in India for unceasing vigilance and preparedness, for it should be understood that extremism, as the public have agreed to term the movement which is frankly hostile to the permanent continuance of British rule, is by no means dead. Some of its leaders are in prison, but the movement still goes on, and it is safe to say that no amount of reforms would pacify the hotheads who compose it, largely drawn as they are from the younger men of the community.

Extremism has no present intention of coming out into the open. Its devotees mean to work, as they have worked hitherto, in secrecy and stealth. The fomenting of riots in the great cities; the acquisition of control over large bodies of workers in the industrial centers; the spread of their propaganda among the native employees of the rail-

way, postal, and telegraph services—these are among the methods they adopt. Their effect has been to produce sporadic and muddled anarchy in isolated districts for limited periods whenever a favorable opportunity has occurred; but the authorities are fully alive to the situation and have displayed firmness, activity and calmness in dealing with the disturbers of the peace.

The arrest and conviction of Mr. Tilak last year, on charges of sedition, almost paralyzed his associates for some time. They have never quite recovered from the shock, and though extremism has not ceased its furtive activities in the Deccan, it now seems to lack organized control and direction. It is significant that the episode in which Mr. Tilak was the central figure coincided with the discovery of a seditious and dangerous propaganda among the mill lands of Bombay, who number over 100,000 people. In fact, it was found that the ground-work for the organized outbreak among them had been carefully prepared. Fortunately the preparations were still at that time very incomplete, and the trouble was nipped in the bud.

Mrs. Annie Besant, president of the Theosophical Society and of the Hindu Central College at Benares, has spoken out plainly in condemnation of lawless methods of agitation. What was needed, she said, for the constitutional liberty of the country was respect for the law under all circumstances. At Benares they had instituted an association of elders and youths pledged to uphold all those virtues best calculated to make for good citizenship. It is to be hoped that the example of Benares, the sacred city of the Hindus, will be followed elsewhere.

A further pleasing feature of Indian life is the part Indian women played in the recent national congress. Over a hundred Madras Hindu ladies assembled at the Social Congress, when several read papers before a large audience of men. This was the first time that a caste woman in Madras had ever spoken in public. The papers read showed that thoughtful and careful consideration is now being given by Indian women to important domestic subjects. Among the subjects discussed were "Marriage expenses," "The raising of the marriageable age for girls," "Should English be taught to our girls?" etc.

GREAT BOND ISSUE BY ERIE RAILROAD IS AUTHORIZED

(Continued from Page One.)
percent of said coupons to the amount of \$11,280,000, before Aug. 1, 1909, and if such exchange is not effected before that time and before the coupon bonds now authorized shall be issued or used the whole order shall cease to be effective or in force.

Third—That the company shall set aside and expend from income every six months for improvements and additions to the property as per the schedule of improvements and additions filed in the case an amount equal to the interest so refunded, which has accrued during such period of six months, and that this shall continue during the five year period covered by the interest coupons so refunded; the intent being that this extension and funding of interest shall be fully covered by improvements and additions to the railroad property at the end of five years. This provision also applies to notes hereafter used to fund any interest or obligations of the company prior to Aug. 1, 1909, if such notes are exchanged for the bonds authorized. The notes here referred to are those authorized by the commission in its order of March 31, 1908.

Fourth—That if such amount equal to accrued interest refunded shall not be so expended for improvements or additions in the manner and within the time specified, the difference between the amount of interest accrued which has been refunded by exchange of bonds for coupons or such hereafter issued

notes may be ordered by the commission to be expended for improvements or additions within a period of not less than three months.

Seventh—The bonds remaining under the issue now authorized may be sold at not less than 87½ per cent of the par value and the proceeds thereof must be used for the improvements or additions specified in the schedule on file, or for such other improvements or additions as may be substituted by special order of the commission or for discharging or refunding principal obligations falling due.

Eighth—The collateral trust indenture shall contain these conditions and a suitable defeasance clause covering any failure of the company to pay for the improvements or additions specified out of income to an amount equal to the interest so refunded.

Ninth—The company shall make full and detailed report to the commission of its actions and operations under the order every six months.

Tenth—The company is given 30 days to file its acceptance of the order. The order is passed by a majority vote of commissioners, Decker, Sague and Olmstead voting in the affirmative and Chairman Stevens and Commissioner Osborne dissenting.

It is thought that there is no question that the order of the commissioners will be accepted by the company. If the money could not have been raised in the manner proposed some other method would be necessary to provide the required funds.

OPPOSE SCHOOL SECRET SOCIETIES

LOWELL—The high school club at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium held its monthly supper and discussion of high school problems, at the rooms of the association on Friday evening. The discussion of fraternities and secret societies caused animated debates. The unfairness of fraternity control of school activities was emphasized, both in the social life and the athletic organizations. It was resolved that all secret societies should be abolished in high schools. It was brought out in the course of the debate that many states had legislated them out of existence.

CLUB AT LOWELL WILL GIVE SHOW

LOWELL, Mass.—The Sabrey Club boys have planned a theatrical entertainment to be called "Our Talents." The scene of the show is laid in the office of an entertainment looking agency.

A valentine party and dance, given by the members of the Lowell Evening High School Alumni at O. U. A. M. Hall Friday night was attended by 200.

Associate Hall was crowded Friday night at the second annual social by the Sagamore Club. More than 250 couples attended.

POWER FROM CONTOCOOK.

ANTRIM, N. H.—The Goodell Cutlery Company is preparing to utilize the largest water privilege available on the Contocook river for a power plant.

BLACKINTON MILL TO BE REOPENED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—The Blackinton woolen mills in the village of that name, which have been in financial difficulties, have been sold to Archer H. Barber of this city. It is announced that \$100,000 will be expended on improvements and that Blackinton will again be a flourishing village.

The sale was made by Alfred J. Meyer of the Narragansett mills of Providence, R. I., who recently purchased the mills at auction for \$43,000.

ELEVEN MILLIONS TO GUARD DANES

COPENHAGEN—Bills providing for better sea and land defense for Copenhagen and the coast of Zealand have been introduced to Folkething by the minister of national defense. The contemplated fortifications involve an expenditure of something over \$11,000,000 and the construction of a score of torpedo boats and half a dozen submarines also is contemplated.

ABRUZZI MAKES READY FOR INDIA

ROME—The Indian government has at last given its consent for the Duke of the Abruzzi to enter the Himalayan territory for his explorations, and he will leave Brindisi within a few days for India. The duke intends to attempt the ascent of Mount Everest, the world's highest peak. He will also pay a visit to the Lama of Tibet.

Luther Burbank, Race Benefactor

Ten Years of Patient Labor and Experience Required to Develop the Famous Edible Cactus.

HE CHANGES PLANTS

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—Luther Burbank, the world-famed originator of new vegetables, fruits and flowers, is making extensive records of his experiments with the plant world, and these, it is understood, will ultimately be used in the compilation of a book. It is hardly probable, however, that such publication will be ready for several years to come, for Mr. Burbank is a very busy man, and the important tests, always under way in his Santa Rosa gardens, are ever first in his thought. His "plan-books," or records of the tests, made in the years that he has devoted to these experiments, have been kept with the utmost accuracy, and it is not the intention of Mr. Burbank that these shall be lost to the world, even if the preparation of the proposed publication must necessarily be slow.

In California, as in other regions where the cactus is known, Mr. Burbank's work of eliminating the thorns from this plant and elevating it to the plane of an edible product, has emphasized in a particular manner the value of his achievements. The 10 years during which he labored to realize the success of his tests made with the Opuntia, in his judgment the most promising of the five varieties of cactus to be found in the United States, were years of careful toil and study, such as many who will profit by the plant's development probably will never fully realize.

His idea in dealing with the cactus, as with every other plant to be developed, was rather to eliminate the undesirable attributes and give the desirable ones opportunity to manifest themselves to a fuller extent. Yet so completely has the cactus been altered that it scarcely resembles in its new form the old thorny enemy to man and beast, that helps to make the desert formidable.

Mr. Burbank long ago had recognized that this same cactus, if properly handled, might become a desert food. The method employed was to secure seeds from all the varieties and plant them in beds especially prepared, and as soon as the blossoms came, extensive crossings were made by pollination. This course was followed up, season after season, the object being to change permanently the habits which for millions of years had characterized the plants.

When the seeds from the new cactus thus created were planted it was found that in a large majority of instances the seedlings retained the old objectionable traits of the original plants. But Mr. Burbank was not discouraged, for in a very few instances there were unmistakable signs of improvement. The responsive plants were carefully segregated and the experiments with these went forward.

LODGE IS BOSTON GUEST OF DRAPER

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Boston Friday was the guest of Gov. Eben S. Draper, at the Massachusetts Republican headquarters, where they remained for two hours. They dined at the Governor's residence and Senator Lodge left on the early evening train for Washington.

In speaking of the reports that Senator Lodge had insisted on naming the successor to John B. Moran in the district attorney's office, Governor Draper said that neither of the United States senators had spoken about the matter. The Governor takes the ground that he alone will have to take the responsibility in making the appointment, and he proposes to get the best man he can find. That man is understood to be Arthur D. Hill, who has called on Acting District Attorney Dwyer and talked with him about affairs at the district attorney's office.

BANKS HEALTHY, SAYS CORTELYOU

NEW YORK—George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury, who came to town for the Lincoln day celebration, declined to discuss the report that he would become president of the Consolidated Gas Company.

"No," said Mr. Cortelyou, "I do not care to discuss that. My visit has nothing whatever to do with gas."

The banking conditions have all been straightened out. There is not one national bank in the country that was in trouble in the panic of last year, but is now in financial shape, and those which retired from business have paid their depositors in full.

CHILDREN HEAR MYTHICAL TALES

Mrs. Lucy McDowell Milburn of Chicago spoke on "Nature Myths" before the Fathers and Mothers' Club at the Second church, Copley square, today. The talk embodied stories principally for the children, of whom there were many present.

Mrs. Milburn told "the story of Europa and the bull Taurus, which changed into a beautiful youth after he had run away with a princess and swam the Hellespont. The fairy tale of Niobe and her 14 children, of whom she was proud, came next, and when the young folks clamored for more Mrs. Milburn told the Bible story of Daniel in the den of lions."



LUTHER BURBANK,
The famous California horticulturist whose experiments on fruit and vegetable changes are for the benefit of humanity.

as before, until at the end of 10 years the plant was entirely revolutionized. The enemy of the desert has been converted into a friend that, with its large, pulpy leaves, is capable of furnishing both food and drink for man or beast, while, as of old, it thrives in those sections where other plant life is unable to survive for want of water.

Mr. Burbank is continually busy with new experiments, and is looking forward to the time when his seedless plum shall take the place of the fruit which is now sold.

Mr. Burbank is laboring for the good of humanity, and not for mere pecuniary ends. Many times in the course of his successful career has he been approached by men of means who desired to furnish money for his experiments, in exchange for a controlling interest in the profits. Always he has refused, although, until the Carnegie Institute grant for the promotion of this work became available a few years ago, many of the tests were made at a financial loss to him. His one object, frequently expressed, is to place in the hands of the general public (as rapidly as possible, the improved plants, in order that the widest good may be accomplished as a result of their development.

From the development of the Burbank potato, which is now known the world over for its superior quality, it is claimed he has realized comparatively little profit, but this does not disturb the little-hearted, sincere proprietor of the famous Santa Rosa gardens. He loves his plants and flowers, is a benefactor to mankind, and has a firm faith that giving does not impoverish, and that love for his fellows cannot result in want for himself.

It is estimated that at least 6000 persons visited the Santa Rosa gardens last year, so great is the interest in what is taking place there. The people are welcomed to these gardens, but are necessarily excluded from "Sebastopol," where the chief experiments are made, and Mr. Burbank is able to see personally only a few of those who call.

RAILROADS NEED TRADE SCHOOLS

James O. Fagan, the signal man, in talking to Technology men on "Evils of the Present Railroad System," said:

"The only solution of the problems that now confront the railroads is the establishment of trade schools where young men can be trained in railroad management."

Fagan outlined the system of "bumping," by which a man who loses his position, through displacement of his line or almost any other cause, "chump" the position of any other man who is younger in the service of the road, no matter whether he had up to that time done good, conscientious work or not.

BOSTON PAINTER PRAISED BY KING

ROME—King Victor Emmanuel has paid a visit to the studio of John Elliott, the Boston painter, to view Mr. Elliott's painting, "Diana of the Tides," which is to be sent to the new National Museum at Washington.

The Dowager Queen Margherita viewed this painting a few days ago and spoke of it to his Majesty. The King spoke highly of Mr. Elliott's work, and he was also much interested in seeing a collection of photographs Mr. Elliott took in the earthquake region.

Playhouse News

SAN FRANCISCO—David Belasco, who, accompanied by Acton Davies, the critic, is here on a visit, was heard from today relative to the passing squall which has agitated New York over the matter of certain plays now being performed in that city.

The producer of "Zaza," "The Easiest Way," etc., blamed the public taste for the existence of these plays. As to his latest success, "The Easiest Way," he defended the production of this drama by saying that it portrayed a vital life problem realistically. He added:

"I deplore the tendency of the playwrights as much as any one. Women are more culpable than men, as far as taste for these plays goes, and I have discovered that New York is more lax than San Francisco in such matters."

CHELSEA TO BUILD THOUSAND HOUSES

Present Construction Activities Lead Experts to Set That Number As Prospective for Present Year.

Building operations in Chelsea are now in full swing and several large structures have been started, notwithstanding it is midwinter.

One hundred men are at work on the construction of the new First Baptist Church, corner of Shurtleff and Bellingham streets, and are making rapid progress. One six-flat apartment house and a three-decker on Cottage street just completed have every apartment occupied, and a four-story brick block at the corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets is nearly ready for occupancy. The Chelsea Savings bank is practically completed and the Chelsea Trust Company's marble structure at the corner of Broadway and Fourth street is well along in its final stage.

The Congress brick block at the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets which will be occupied on the street floor by several business firms as stores, with offices on the second, and a large public hall on the third floor is about completed, and a large number of applications for building permits have been filed with the authorities. From the present outlook it is believed that nearly 1000 buildings of various kinds, will be erected this year, including business blocks and residences.

The building committee of the Y. M. C. A., consisting of Messrs. Winthrop Butler, Arthur C. Stone and Arthur E. Gates of Chelsea, and Messrs. Josiah B. Shurtleff, Jr., and Dr. Willis G. Bond of Revere are getting things under way for the new building corner of Grove and Shurtleff streets.

A new theater is about to be erected by the Gordon Brothers Amusement Company of Worcester, where Pythian rink stood, between Broadway and Cutter place.

DRACUT CONTESTS TO BE NUMEROUS

DRACUT, Mass.—The Republican town committee find that the caucus will develop several contests. The principal one seems to be for selectman, where seven have filed their candidacy. They are Fred A. Bassett, Frank J. Davis, Walter F. Garland, Herbert C. Jones, Elliott Morgan, Fred E. Pollard and Elmer Porter.

The contest for tree warden will be a three-cornered fight with Chester B. Coburn, William Finacom and Herman Gunther, seeking one nomination. Judson T. Crawford and Jesse Colburn seek the nomination of road surveyor and Henry Drolet, Edward Dennett, Nelson E. Huntley and Corliss Smith have enrolled in the contest for the school board, where three nominations are to be made.

The caucus will take place next Thursday night in Grange Hall in Dracut Center.

SERBIA IS FACING A CABINET CRISIS

VIENNA—The little kingdom of Serbia, divided into two camps respectively favoring and opposing war with Austria, faces a cabinet crisis. The army stands behind the war ministry, General Zivkovich, who asks for 33,000,000 dinars to complete war preparations, which the people, otherwise the Skuptschina, will not give. An excellent reason for this is that the treasury is empty. The old radical parties, headed by M. Pechtitch, desire a policy of peace.

General Zivkovich is the hero of the army and the enemy of the prevailing corruption. It looks as if M. Velimirovich's cabinet will have to resign in favor of the homogeneous Pachitch cabinet.

ROGERS TO JAIL FOR SILVER FRAUD

George M. Rogers, accused of using the mail in pursuance of a scheme to defraud, was sentenced to the house of correction by Judge Dodge of the U. S. district court today.

Rogers had advertised a tempting offer to send silverware for a very small sum and had done an extensive business, at least in receipts. He was arrested here some time ago and upon pleading guilty on three counts and agreeing to forfeit the business he was allowed his freedom. He was recently found following his project in New York, and on a fraud order he was brought back to Boston.

TAUNTON COUNCIL OPPOSES STATION

TAUNTON, Mass.—Although every mayor for 10 years has favored a new police station, an order calling for a new station has been held up by the city council. An order for drilling towers for the fire department received consideration and it is probable that no opposition will be raised. A public hearing on charter revision will be held on Feb. 25.

LAUNCH WIRELESS TORPEDO TODAY

CHALONS ON SAONE, France—A wireless torpedo, invented by an engineer named Cabot, was successfully launched on the river outside of the Creusot works today. The torpedo is said to be 10 times more powerful than the Whitehead machine. It measures 30 feet in length, weighs 8000 pounds and carries a charge of explosive weighing 1800 pounds.

PROPER CARE OF COWS MEANS FIFTY MILLIONS ADDED PROFIT

Dairy Expert Declares Careless Method of Milking Very Seriously Depletes the Amount Produced.

GIVES COLD FACTS

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—By practicing strict economy in milking, dairymen of the United States can swell their profits by \$58,400,000 in a year from the product of the 10,000,000 milk cows in the country.

Emphasis was given this statement by Prof. C. W. Larson, head of the department of dairy husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural school in a straightforward talk on importance of applying business principles to the dairy industry. The address was delivered before the farmer-students gathered in the second annual "farmers' week" at that institution.

Professor Larson's prediction has set the dairymen to thinking, for since he declared that laxity on the part of the men who are engaged in milk production was cutting the net profits, many letters have reached him from leaders in the business asking the remedy. Literally, dairymen have begun to compare notes to ascertain why the total output is not up to the highest standard.

"Cold facts combined with a little calculation," says Professor Larson, "make it very plain to the farmer and dairyman that if the cows of the country are milked 'dry' at each milking the significant sum of \$58,400,000 above the present earnings can be realized. This estimate is based on the assumption that at least a pint of milk is left undrawn because of negligence or hasty milking. It is not a mere guess, either, for investigation substantiates the assertion."

"Brought down to a concrete example, it means that to the farmer having twelve cows on his little plantation the yearly earnings of each cow will be increased by \$3.65, assuming that the milk is sold for 1 cent a pint. Thus from the dozen cows he receives \$43.80, an investment yielding 7.30 per cent."

PERSIANS SEEK TURKISH REFUGE

The Shah Surrounds Legation in Teheran With Police and Prevents the Rebels From Obtaining Safety There.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Shah has thrown a cordon of police around the Turkish legation in Teheran, dispatches from that city state, and the police are driving back the Persian revolutionists who are seeking refuge in the legation.

The Turks have protested the action, but the Shah says that as long as he is not interfering with the legation itself he is within his rights and will continue. It is probable that an official objection will be made.

The royalists have recently won several skirmishes in the northern part of the empire and entire towns are reported as fleeing toward Russia to escape the royalist leaders.

The rebel forces at Tabriz and Isfahan have sent word to the Russian and English diplomats at Teheran that it will be useless for them to arrange any reform scheme that does not include a constitution. These cities have also issued a fresh proclamation calling on other cities throughout Persia to join the fight for freedom.

Foreign diplomats are still convinced that the revolutionists will ultimately succeed and the majority of them are said to have indicated to the Shah the necessity of eventually yielding to them.

"At the bottom of the whole dairy business is the cow. If all the men in Pennsylvania should go into the dairy business tomorrow there would be no more cows producing milk than at the present time, for it takes two years to raise a cow. The crying need today is to get farmers to adopt right methods on the farm," added Professor Larson, quoting Ex-Governor Hoar, of Wisconsin. "A man must know how to handle the cow so as to produce the best results. In the eastern states and Canada the great question has been how to get pasture and food for cows."

"More grass and less grain should be the farmer's motto up to date. The farmers who have neglected the growing of live stock to raise cereals must realize that with wheat at 70 cents a bushel they are likely to lose money on every bushel they raise, and are likely to be forced into producing some better paying article."

"There is no way in which the farm can be made to pay such handsome returns as in the direction of supplying the demand for milk. Keeping and milking cows is a business just the same as the running of a lumber yard, and business rules must be applied as strictly, if profits are to be reaped. When the dairyman begins to think about and study his business methods it usually opens the way to the improvement of stock and methods."

"On many farms there is quite a large acreage that, on account of location, lack of drainage or other reasons," continued Professor Larson, "is not available for cultivation, and can in present condition be used only for pasture. On other farms, especially those of 60 to 100 acres, it is a question of importance whether selling crops for summer feeding in large part may not be an economical practice."

"Dairymen are beginning to ask why a succession of green crops cannot be grown, which shall give the variety and palatableness essential to continued milk production during the summer season as well as winter. Such practice, in whole or in part, enlarges the capacity of the farmer to carry an increased number of cows, and at the same time continue the growing of such grain crops in rotation as will assist in keeping the land clean and fertile."

CLASSICAL MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Professor Morgan of Harvard Is Chosen President of the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Association.

The eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association held its annual meeting at Boston University today. Prof. Morris Hickey Morgan of Harvard University was elected president and Clarence W. Gleason vice-president. Prof. Thomas B. Lindsay of Boston University was elected to the executive committee.

The program carried out included a word of welcome by Prof. Thomas Bond Lindsay, president of the section; addresses by Professor Morgan of Harvard University, Garrick M. Borden of the Boston Public Library, Earl Rowe of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Dr. John Tetlow, head master of the girls' Latin school.

Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock after which members of the university gave selections from "Voices Romanae" and Prof. Charles St. Clair Wade of Tufts talked on "Mythology and Greek Verses in Secondary Teaching."

The Classical Association of New England was organized at Springfield, Mass., in April, 1908. The object is to increase interest in the study and teaching of the classics and to bring classical teachers into closer touch with each other and with the classical field. The annual meeting will be held at Boston University April 2 and 3.

Crane's
Linen Lawn

FOR over a hundred years people of taste have used Crane's writing papers. They were the best to be had in the early days of the country. They are the best to be had today.

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EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY,
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Boston Dental Mfg. Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston

AMERICAN ICE CO. STOCKHOLDERS WILL ACT ON BOND ISSUE

barquentine Matanzas, which was saved off Hatteras Thursday night through the call of the wireless, said that she was in tow of the revenue cutter Onondaga and likely would reach a haven of safety. The Southern Pacific liner El Norte made out the signals of distress flying from the Matanzas, went alongside and found all hands at the pumps. Half a dozen vessels, including the Onondaga reported to the El Norte's wireless appeal for assistance.

BAKER CITY, OREGON

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

THE FISHERMAN AND HIS NETS

A Veteran of the Swampscott (Mass.) Coast.

Always something of romance clings to the fisherman who in all kinds of weather, winter and summer, spends his sturdy years gathering in the products of the sea, and it is the dory skippers from the various hamlets and towns of the old New England coast who as a rule are more than ready in an off hour to show their picturesque outfit or to spin a yarn from their store of experience. Captain Nathaniel D. Pierce, a typical sea worker, born in Marblehead, stood for this picture the other day. He has been a dory fisherman off Swampscott beach for the last 40 years, and has saved many lives in his career there. About six years ago he saved three men and two women from an overturned dory, about half way between Lincoln House point and Egg rock.

Before going dory fishing from Swampscott he engaged as fisherman on the Grand Banks for about seven years. He now goes fishing every day. He resides with his wife on King street, Swampscott.

The fishermen go out about 5:30 a. m. in the winter time, taking about an hour to set their trawls. The trawls stay in the water about an hour, while the fishermen wait by in the dory to pull them. In winter the men set the trawls, then come in to breakfast before pulling the nets. Sometimes they have two trawls, setting one after another, finding the first ready to pull by the time the second is set. In summer the men go out earlier, at about two or three o'clock in the morning. They get in at 7 or 8, usually, or in winter about 10 o'clock. The fish are cleaned on the beach as soon as the men get in, and the catch is usually sold to people waiting there on the beach to buy. If the fishermen do not find bids to their satisfaction for the whole lots, the men peddle them out.



CAPT. NATHANIEL D. PIERCE.

A Swampscott dory fisherman, with nets and lobster trap, just as he comes in from a morning's work over the North Shore ledges.

Twenty or 30 people with baskets or return, so there is usually no difficulty bags are usually waiting the fishermen's in disposing of the catch at a fair price.

Today

Today, whatever may annoy
The word for me is joy.
Just simple joy:
Whatever there be of sorrow
I'll put off till tomorrow.
And when tomorrow comes, why then,
I'll be today and joy again.
— John Kendrick Bangs.

That every child may remember an Eden, every home should have a garden. The wealth of early experience will enrich their whole lives. Digging and planting, watering and pruning, protecting and cherishing, they will learn the high privilege of nurture. Second only to the privilege of nurture is the joy of seeking flowers in field, meadow, forest and upland. Let your children know the happiness of finding year after year, violets in the same moist bank, daisies in the same field, clumps of mandarin under the same trees, and of feeling with a thrill of wonder the permanence of the so transient seeming flowers.
— Susan Blow in Letters to a Mother.

Ice Caverns in Greenland

It is well known, says "Cosmos" (Paris, Jan. 2) that during the warm season water from the melting of glacier ice runs down through the crevasses to the lower end of the glacier, where, making a way for itself, it forms a river under the ice. In the Arctic regions this phenomenon sometimes assumes extraordinary importance. Says this paper: "The Danish expedition of Mylius-Eriksen to the northeast coast of Greenland discovered and explored there immense caverns formed in this way. They were more than a mile and a quarter long and 65 feet high. When the cold season returns, the rivers that form these caverns cease to flow, but the caverns remain in their majesty, ready to receive the new streams that will start when the ice begins to melt again."—The Literary Digest.

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN A "SUGAR BUSH"

A Contributor Tells What He Saw and Heard There

FIRST VISIT.

If trees seem eager for spring as winter wanes, the small boy of the farm is still more eager. Before even the maple leaves have felt any thrill from the growing intensity of the sun's rays, the boy is asking father if he doesn't think sap must come, and that a few knolls, at least, of brown "mother earth" must be seen from under the softening snow, ere it is time to tap the "sugar bush," as the forest of lofty trees is inconspicuously called.

At last a day dawns which announces the passing of winter. Even the crows seem to know it as they fly over, cawing loudly. Then father hurriedly inquires of mother where the sap buckets are stored, and if they have been mended, and what she did with the sap spiles. After separating the lanky buckets from

the others, and hunting out the sap spiles from where he put them the spring before, he leads them into the long sloth, together with the storage tanks, barrels and dippers, then gets the axe, saw, brace and auger, hunts out some good kindling wood, and is, at last, ready to start for the woods. The small boy, meanwhile, is burning with impatience, and the dog is no less excited. Although the woods are only a half mile away, some difficulty is experienced in getting there, as many fences and knolls have caused deep drifts which have to be shoveled through. In other places the melting snow has made ponds and slumpy places, which hinder progress. It has all the spice and adventure of a voyage of discovery for the boy, and the city cousin thinks it has the perils as well.

Arriving at the woods they proceed at once to the boiling place, where the uncle and the cousin are left to arrange affairs while the boy and dog and "father" go on a prospecting expedition to see if sap will run. They try a maple near at hand, but on boring a small hole with the auger, are not rewarded by any trickling drop of sweetness. Nothing daunted, they go directly to the sunny south side where the boy exultingly shouts, "It runs! It runs!" and capers about in wild joy.

Operations at the boiling place are at once suspended and all help to tap the trees on that side of the woods. This is done by boring a hole with an auger an inch and a half into the trunk of the tree, three feet from the ground, into which is fitted a sap spile, a little iron tube resembling a toy pistol without a handle. In place of the trigger there is a little hook on which the bucket is hung. Just back of the hook, a rim or ridge prevents the spile from being driven too deeply into the tree, and just under the outer end of the tube the iron has been brought to a point, which causes the sap as it oozes out to drop

into the bucket, instead of running by a side the spile and down the trunk of the tree. The city cousin is allowed to make one and fit the spile to one of two barrels and thus, before he is told that only the maples will yield the wished-for sweet liquid, and then and there he makes his first real study of the form of trees and the appearance of their bark.

After 25 or 30 trees have been tapped, and the buckets hung, the boy and the dog go off on another kind of expedition, leaving the others to finish. He soon returns with the news that neighbor so-and-so has tapped, for he can see the buckets.

When the last bucket has been hung, a load of waste wood is drawn to the boiling place in readiness for the morning's boiling. The fireplace, or arch, as it is called, is cleared of snow and the pan, about 10 feet long by 3 feet wide and 8 inches deep, is placed over the open top, resting on iron bars which have been built into the top of its stone and mortar walls. The boy clears the leaves out of the pipe for carrying off the smoke at the upper end, and father kindles a fire, filling the pan with snow to prevent its burning. He then fills in all the chinks in the wall with mud, plastering it up around the pan, and sets up the large square of sheet iron in front, to regulate the draught. Clearing the platform just at one side, he and the boy arrange the storage tanks and barrels ready for the gathering. Meanwhile "uncle" has been initiating the cousin in sawing and splitting wood, which work is kept up, as a sort of recreation, throughout the season of sugar making.

By this time all are hungry enough to return to the farmhouse for a late dinner, after which father and the boy take the remaining buckets to town to be mended. The boy feels like a new being and goes to bed happy, for he knows the real fun is yet to come.

The Jungfrau's Cry

I, virgin of the snows, have lived
Unnumbered years apart;
Mated with Sunlight, Stars and Heaven,
But I am old at heart.
High noon's Veil teach me purity,
And lonely thought and truth;
But I have never loved, and yet
I have eternal youth.
Blow, tropic winds, and warm rains, fall,
And melt my snowy crest;
Let soft woods clothe my shoulders fair,
And let me feed a thousand herds,
And hear the tinkling bells,
And the lowen calms cluster close
In all my stream-fed dells.
So may I hear the sweep of swans,
And beating of the flails,
My modest shing as they spin
And the voice of nightingales,
And little children in their joy,
And where my violets hide,
Soft interchange of lovers' voices,
Sweet hymns at eventide.
— Stopford Augustus Brooke.

Drolleries of an Artist

A young woman of the impressionistic school tried to defend her work by saying to Whistler, "I'm going to paint nature as I see it." "Very good," rejoined Whistler, "so long as you don't see nature as you paint it."
A little girl who greatly admired his work said, "Oh, Mr. Whistler, I was in the country lately and saw for the first time the lovely misty twilight we see on your canvases." "Yes, yes," he coolly replied, "Nature's creeping up."

The joys of heaven will begin as soon as we attain the character of heaven and do its duties. That may begin today. It is everlasting life to know God, to have his spirit dwelling in you, yourself at one with Him. Try that, and prove its worth. Theodore Parker.

THE EVERLASTING HILLS

The Hebrew writers made use of the word high, no matter in what form, to express their sense of spiritual exaltation. It was on Sinai that Moses received the commandments; it was from Pisgah he viewed the promised land. On Mount Zion the temple was built, and on the various hilltops in this country those heathenish imitations against which the wrath of the prophets was so perpetually kindled. In the New Testament the imagery remains unaltered. It was from the pinnacle of the temple or from the summit of an exceeding high mountain that Jesus surveyed the lusts of the flesh. It was on the mount that he delivered that great body of teaching which has come to be known as his sermon, and it was as a city set upon a hill that he pictured the church of God. No one, presumably, has ever imagined, for a moment, that it was of any consequence whether or not the mountain of the Lord's house was established above the other mountains, or that the feet of those bringing good tidings were really more beautiful on the mountain tops than they would have been on the shores of Galilee. What is important is to remember how perpetual this imagery is, and to learn from that the lesson of how imperative it is never to descend from one's own mountain top, but to remain there incessantly on the alert, ready to catch the first gleam of the spiritual daybreak on the everlasting hills. It was so Christ Jesus lived, and Christ Jesus was the way.

Christian Scientists are always asking themselves the question why they do not advance more rapidly. It is not a riddle the Sphinx would ever have asked, because there are far too many people capable of answering it. It is because they spend too much time in speculations, the solution of which lies in their putting into practice what they already understand. The life of Christ Jesus was one of perpetual service. He had achieved

that power of being ever about his Father's business to which Mrs. Eddy refers, in her message to the Mother Church, in 1900, in the words, "The right thinker works; he gives little time to society manners or matters, and benefits society by his example and usefulness. He takes no time for amusement, ease, frivolity." We get such a glimpse into the life of Jesus in St. Luke's account of his last days in Jerusalem. "And in the day time he was teaching in the temple; and at night he went out and abode in the mount that is called the mount of Olives. And all the people came early in the morning to him in the temple, for to hear him." Jesus was the way, and to make more rapid progress in their ability to demonstrate their understanding, his followers have only to strive to wander less and less from the way, in their daily life. The way may be narrow, but it is exceedingly plain, and it is not easy to stray from it unconsciously. And there is this to guide you that it is always your own way that you have to pursue and never your neighbor's way, so that you have not to be continually leaving your own path and going across to his to ask him to lead you his compass. "Watch and pray," Jesus said, "that ye enter not into temptation: the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak."

It is only by watching and praying that a man can hope to climb to Pisgah heights, and command a spiritual view of the promised land. Climbing upward he will discover more and more how entirely independent he is of externals and how completely the kingdom of heaven is within himself. Mankind is learning, even if very slowly, that the world it lives in is a world of dreams, and how true it is that the human mind is so entirely lawless, that in the words of Shakespeare, "there is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." To save himself from this whirlpool of relative contradictions, man has to find

the spiritual touchstone which will assure him of the absolute. And he can only do this as he stands, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 367 of Science and Health, on "the summit of devout consecration." If his consecration is sufficient to enable him to hold to that summit, the valleys he may have to traverse will be those inhabited by the sick and sinful to whom he brings the blessings of health and holiness, but his own feet will remain, for this very reason, beautiful on the mountain tops.

There is nothing theoretical in all this, nothing in the nature of castles built in the air. Every yard of progress along the mountain tops will have to be proved by demonstration, or it will not be made. Christ Jesus did not leave those who claimed to be his disciples any excuse for a faith without deeds. He said repeatedly and distinctly that the understanding of the truths he taught could be practically proved in the way he had proved it. And so the feet of the Christians on the mountain tops will not only be beautiful but sure, exactly in proportion as they fulfill the divine command to "lead the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils."

Far Afield

A lonely way, and as I went my eyes
Could not unfasten from the spring's
sweet things.
Lush-sprouted grass, and all that climbs
and clings
In loose, deep hedges, where the primrose
lies
In her own fairness, buried blooms sur-
prise
The plunderer here, and stop his mur-
murings.
And the glad flutter of a finch's wings
Outstare the small blue speckled butter-
flies.
Blissfully did one speedwell plot beguile
My whole heart long; I loved each sep-
arate flower,
Knocking, I looked up suddenly—Dear
God!
There stretched the shining plain for
many a mile.
The mountains rose with what invin-
cible power!
And how the sky was fathomless and
broad!
— Edward Dowden.

Mark Twain and the Office Boy

One day Mark Twain went to see a friend at his office, and the office boy on guard inquired in key tones:
"Whom do you wish to see?"
Mark mentioned his friend's name.
"What do you want to see him about?"
came next from the boy.
Mark Twain immediately froze up, and then, with a genial smile, he said:
"Tell him, please, I want to ask his hand in the bonds of matrimony."—Men and Women.

It is more needful that my heart
should swell with loving admiration
at some trait of gentle goodness in
the people who sit at the same
hearth with me . . . than at
the deeds of heroes whom I shall
never know. — George Eliot.

Others shall
Take patience, labor, to their heart
and hand,
From thy hand and thy heart and
thy brave cheer,
And God's grace fructify through
thee to all.
The least flower with a burning
cup may stand
And share its dewdrop with an
other near.
— Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Science and Health

With Key
to the
Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

A complete
list of Mrs.
Eddy's Works
on Christian
Science with
descriptions
and prices
will be sent
upon applica-
tion

Allison V. Stewart

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Possibly a Molasses Experimental Roadway

Crude oil is now being employed pretty generally in all parts of the country for the purpose of preserving roadways and rendering them dustless. Many small towns are "sprinkling" their streets with oil; in the larger cities oil is used in lieu of water along the boulevards and drives. Oil, however, at best, is expensive. In the preliminary stages of street or road oiling the tax upon the frontage property owner, or upon the community in general, is heavy. It requires three years' treatment to complete the work, or to put the roadway into such condition that it will remain solid and dustless for a decade.

Director Page of the office of public roads of the United States agricultural department, recognizing the fact that the oil treatment must be a rather slow method of reaching the desired end, has been experimenting with molasses as a substitute for oil. In his laboratory at Washington he has been blending molasses with oils and lime water and mixing the compound with sands and gravels. From the paste he has formed briquettes and these briquettes he has submitted to water, heat and weight-bearing tests. Under drenching rains (grams)

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.
Dory.
ANSWER TO MISSING WORD.
The word hidden in the couplet was

Love Is Thy Valentine

Oh, little loveliest lady mine,
What shall I send for your valentine?
Summer and flowers are far away,
Gloomy old winter is king today.
Birds will not bow and sun will not
shine.
What shall I do for a valentine?
I've searched the gardens all through and
through.
For a bud to tell of my love so true:
But buds are asleep, and blossoms are
dead.
And the snow bends down on my poor
little head!
So little, loveliest lady mine;
Here is my heart for your valentine.
— Laura E. Richards.

FIDGETABLES

"Kitty" said her mother, "you must sit still when you are at the table."
"I can't, mamma," protested the little girl, "I'm a fidgetarian." — Chicago Tribune.

How happy is he, born or taught,
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill.
— Sir Henry Wootton.

Keeping the Pitch

"Can we diet?" asked the tenor.
"Can we diet the song before us,
Can we do as they require?"
And the answer was, "Of chorus!"
— Kansas City Star.

Postal Rates to Labrador Are Still High

One strange and annoying anomaly still exists in Labrador and Newfoundland land that is the postage to the United States is at the old five cent rate. While the rate to England remained at the same, Americans sometimes remembered that, though it was only two cents to Canada, it was five cents to Newfoundland. Now that it is two cents to both Canada and England the people of this country refuse to believe it is five cents to the intervening island of Newfoundland and even to all the overpart of the mainland of North America known as Labrador. This constitutes a hardship for there exists a constantly increasing correspondence between the two countries, and it means we get fined double rates on hundreds of letters every year. As there are said to be fifty thousand ex-Newfoundlanders around Boston alone this matter must be of interest to them, and I should dearly love to see them make a move in the matter. It surely cannot affect the revenue of this country adversely, for they now carry letters from Labrador via New York to England for two cents, and the post-office department in Newfoundland is itself perfectly prepared to accept the lower rate. The many fishermen who visit our coasts from New England

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